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SOUND IN EVERY SENTENCE

NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATS ADOPT A MODEL FINANCIAL PLATFORM.

They Declare for Honest Money in the Fullest Sense of the Term—No Concessions to Free Coinage Men—No Meaningless Words About International Bimetallism—Straightforward, Explicit, and Emphatic Declaration.

TRENTON, N. J., May 7.—The Democrats of New-Jersey, in their State Convention today, adopted a platform which they would like to have accepted as a model for the declaration of the National Convention at Chicago. It declares for sound money in the most explicit and emphatic terms; it calls for the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue or reissue of legal-tender notes; it protests against a reopening of the tariff question, and indorses generously the administration of President Cleveland. The full platform follows:

The Democracy of the State of New-Jersey, by its representatives in convention assembled, declare as follows, upon the vital questions which now concern the welfare of the people of the United States:

We are in favor of a firm, unvarying maintenance of the present gold standard; we are opposed to the free coinage of silver at any ratio, and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the Government.

We believe that the interests of the people demand that the earnings of trade, agriculture, manufacture, and commerce, and especially the wages of labor, should be paid in money of the greatest intrinsic value, and of the highest standard adopted by the civilized nations of the world. We are, therefore, unalterably opposed to all devices and schemes for the debasement of our currency.

We believe that the Federal Government should be divorced from the business of banking; we therefore demand the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue or re-issue of legal-tender or treasury notes by the Government; they should form no part of the currency of the people. We favor the enactment by Congress of such legislation as will insure a banking currency, ample in volume for all the needs of business, absolutely secure under every contingency, and at all times redeemable in gold.

We are opposed to any effort to alter materially the present just and conservative tariff.

First, because such tariff is sufficient to provide adequate revenue for an economically administered Government.

Second, because it is ample to protect American workingmen from the unfair competition of foreign pauper labor.

Third, because an attempt to alter the tariff at the present would tend to unsettle the business of the country.

We favor liberal expenditures to establish and maintain adequate coast defenses and a navy strong enough to defend our rights and enforce our just demands at home and abroad.

We commend the wise and conservative administration of our President, Grover Cleveland. His services on behalf of sound finance and a stable currency entitle him to the gratitude of the people.

We also indorse his courageous and patriotic stand in resisting the attempted encroachments of Great Britain upon the territory of a free American State, and pledge our allegiance to the fundamental doctrine originated by Thomas Jefferson and reaffirmed by James Monroe, that the United States will permit no further acquisition of territory on this hemisphere by any foreign monarchical Government.

We sympathize with the patriots of Cuba in their struggle for freedom, and look for a recognition of them by our Government at such time as best shall aid the cause of freedom without unnecessarily severing our peaceful relations with a friendly foreign power.

United States Senator Smith called the convention to order. James J. Bergen was temporary Chairman, and John Wall Queen of Hudson County was permanent Chairman. The convention chose as delegates to the convention at Chicago Senator James Smith, Jr., Allan L. McDermott, Rufus Blodgett, and Albert R. Tallman. These were the men slated for the Chicago delegation. There was considerable opposition to the slate.

Clarence Atkinson, spokesman of the Burlington delegates, protested against the slate, saying there was no name upon it to represent the young and rejuvenated Democracy of New-Jersey. The slate, it was said, had been dictated, and dictation, forsooth, had well-nigh destroyed their party. His delegation indorsed and seconded the nominations of Smith, McDermott, and Blodgett, and wanted to add to these the name of ex-Judge Howard Carrow of Camden. The placing of Judge Carrow in nomination evoked applause and considerable cheering.

Ocean, Union, and one or two other counties indorsed the nomination of Carrow, and when the calling of the counties was finished a ballot was ordered. Before the result could be announced, however, Camden changed 28 votes from Blodgett to Frederick C. Marsh of Union. Half a dozen other counties followed suit, and in a moment there was confusion. Delegates and Chairmen of delegations filled the aisles, struggling for recognition. Chairman Queen made half a dozen attempts to restore order and to have the result of the ballot announced.

The delegates would not permit this to be done, and a score of them shouted themselves hoarse in favor of the platform. After this had gone on for ten minutes the band struck up, and then the Chairman announced that if the convention would come to order he would entertain changes in the vote from Chairmen of delegations. This resulted in a partial restoration of order. The first ballot resulted as follows: Smith, 964; McDermott, 964; Blodgett, 729; Tallman, 672; Marsh, 287, and Carrow, 282.

Before this result could be announced it was changed by a stampede of several counties from Blodgett to Marsh. The changes made the result as follows: Smith, 964; McDermott, 964 Blodgett, 577; Tallman, 684; Marsh, 413; Carrow, 301. The first four were declared nominated.

A motion to indorse the course of United States Senator Smith was adopted after some opposition.

The district delegates chosen were as follows: First District—Henry M. Harley, Camden; George M. Belchner, Bridgeton. Second District—James M. Laning, Mercer; J. Frank Budd, Burlington. Third District—George A. Helme, Middlesex; James J. Bergen, Somerset. Fourth District—Theodore Woford, Sussex; Elias C. Drake, Morris. Fifth District—Henry D. Winton, Bergen; Munson Force, Passaic. Sixth District—Gottfried Krueger, Essex; Edward P. Meany, Essex. Seventh District—William D. Daly, Hudson; William D. Edwards, Hudson. Eighth District—Frederick C. Marsh, Union; Thomas F. Noonan, Hudson.

SILVER MEN "TAMING DOWN."

Not Talking Much Just Now of Bolting the Chicago Convention.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—It looked at one time to-day as if Mr. Vest was about to follow the lead of Tillman of South Carolina and declare that unless the Chicago Convention should pronounce for free silver he would bolt the party. He had just concluded an attack upon the Administration based upon a newspaper statement which asserted that the Michigan convention had been manipulated by Federal office holders, and the impression of the Senate was that he would indorse the sentiment of Tillman—"sixteen to one or bust." Mr. Vest curbed himself in time, however, simply lodging a protest, when he had reached the climax of his new diatribe, against the presence of Federal officers at Chicago when the Democrats shall gather to nominate a candidate.

The contrast between the opening and closing remarks of Mr. Vest was so marked that many Senators smiled. According to his theory, the majority of the delegates to the Michigan convention repudiated their instructions and obeyed the commands of representatives of the Administration. A more ridiculous story than he told the Senate about that convention has not been heard in the chamber in a long time. Mr. Vest evidently looks for a majority against silver, and does not like the prospect. The other silver Democrats share his belief that the Chicago Convention is likely to take a decided stand against the free-silver craze.

It is significant that since the speech delivered by Mr. Hill in answer to the announcement of Tillman that he would bolt the convention if silver should not be recognized, the silver men have not talked much about bolting. They begin to realize that such a proceeding as that advocated by Mr. Tillman would leave them in a hopeless situation.

Mr. Vest hinged what he had to say on the phrase "snap convention," which was used in a speech by Senator Palmer, who, in discussing the Peffer bond resolution, made an argument for sound money. Mr. Palmer, in the course of his remarks, said: "McKinley is to be the Republican candidate for the Presidency. I understand that the opposition to him has practically failed. I only protest that there should be in this contest distinct, clear, precise platforms adopted by political parties; and I have sought this morning to endeavor to clear away something of the confusion which attends this discussion."

Mr. Vest asked Mr. Palmer what he meant by an allusion in his speech to "snap conventions," and was informed that it referred to conventions last year in Missouri and Illinois.

Mr. Vest reverted to the question of snap conventions, and, after an allusion to the recent extension of the civil service reform to the dismissal of District Attorney Benton in Missouri in 1888 for speaking at a Democratic Convention, and to the fact that members of the present Administration had been allowed to make speeches in their own and other States in opposition to free silver, he wound up his speech with these words:

I serve notice now, that if this convention at Chicago is to be made up of Federal office holders, brought there to overawe and override the wishes of the honest majority of the Democratic Party throughout the United States, it is no Democratic Convention with me. I will abide the will of the majority of the party, honestly assembled and honestly expressed. I make no threats, but I want no misunderstanding. The Democratic Party is the party of honest expression, and not of Federal patronage.

Mr. Hill suggested, good humoredly, that on the question of snap conventions he might be allowed to speak upon it as an expert. [Laughter.] In order to avoid any snap convention in the State of New-York this year the Democracy of that State proposed to have the latest convention of all the States.

SILVER QUESTION IN COLORADO.

Republican Sentiment Against Making a Bolt at St. Louis.

DENVER, Col., May 7.—The indications are that Senator Wolcott's influence will dominate the State Republican Convention, which will meet in Pueblo May 14, and that he will be sent to St. Louis along with the delegates in harmony with his views. As a sop to the silver wing of the party Senator Teller will be named as one of the delegates if he chooses to accept, but the sentiment of the leaders who appear to have control of the party machine in Colorado will be to discountenance a bolt from the National Convention in the event that silver is not recognized.

There will be a lively fight in the Pueblo Convention, but reports of County Conventions already held show that Wolcott men have been selected as delegates, and that he will have a majority.

Some prominent Republicans think Colorado will vote next Fall for a silver candidate for President, regardless of party. They further say that Senator Wolcott is not indorsed by the people of the State, while Teller's position is approved by a large majority of the voters of Colorado. All they fear is that Colorado may have another State administration by Populists or some similar party.

MR. MATTHEWS BIDS FOR VOTES.

The Indiana Governor Sends Circulars to Democratic Delegates.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—All elected delegates to the Chicago Democratic Convention now in Washington received in their mail this morning formal notification from Indianapolis that Gov. Claude Matthews of Indiana was a candidate for nomination for the Presidency by the Chicago Convention. A circular letter to that effect, soliciting each individual delegate's vote, was accompanied by a printed sketch of Gov. Matthews's life and of his past services to the Democracy.

The circular, which is signed by Sterling R. Holt, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, states it to be an accepted fact that if the Democracy hopes to win in the coming contest it must look to the great West for a leader, and asks each delegate to give his candid opinion as to the probability of Gov. Matthews receiving the support of the delegates, district or State.

Silver Rules in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 7.—The Democratic State Convention, which met here today, undoubtedly will declare for free coinage of silver. Benton McMillin, the temporary chairman, forecast the action of the convention in the speech he made on taking the chair.

MR. ALDRICH TALKS BRAVELY.

Not Willing to Concede that McKinley's Nomination Is Certain.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Congressman J. Frank Aldrich of Illinois, who is an ardent champion of Speaker Reed, does not agree with the McKinley men that the indorsement of the Ohio candidate at Indianapolis to-day makes it certain that McKinley will be nominated at St. Louis.

"Of course," said Mr. Aldrich, "it would be folly to say that it is not discouraging to have a number of States all in one week indorse McKinley. We wish it were otherwise, but we are not willing to concede that McKinley has a walk-over; far from it. By what authority can any one say that McKinley will have a majority of the votes?

"According to Mr. Manley's estimate, made public last Monday morning, McKinley was then credited with 275 votes. Since then we concede that he has captured 14 in California, 4 in Indiana, 6 in Michigan, 2 in Illinois, and 10 in Missouri. That makes 36, doesn't it? Those, added to the 275 we gave him, increases his strength to 311.

"Now, let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that he secures 14 more votes in Indiana in addition to the 12 which we have all along allowed him. That makes 325. It is not unlikely that Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Wyoming, all silver States, will throw their strength to silver McKinley. They have 32 votes, which will swell McKinley's figures to 357. That leaves him 100 short of a majority. Now, where is he going to get the remainder?

"The contest is not settled by any means. It is still anybody's fight."

"You don't think, then, that the situation at the present time takes any of the candidates out of the race?"

"No one, except it be ex-President Harrison, and he, as is well known, is not a candidate. All the others, as far as I know, will continue to be very much in evidence."

BEATEN IN THE COURT HOUSE.

James Jenkins's Evidence Displeased Will Contestants.

James Jenkins, a war veteran, was a witness in the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn, yesterday in the case of the contest of Catherine Kirwan's will, which gives a small estate to Della Owens, a grandniece of the testatrix.

When the case was closed Surrogate Abbott admitted the will to probate, and the principals left the courtroom. When they were in the corridor of the building one of the men ran up to Mr. Jenkins and called him to task because his testimony was not to the satisfaction of the contestants.

"I only told the truth," said the war veteran.

"Give him what he deserves," shouted one of the men, and then one of them struck the old man, knocking him down on the floor.

The lawyers interfered in the old man's behalf, and after his injuries were attended to he went home, but first threatened to obtain a warrant for the arrest of the man who assaulted him.

Old Brooklynites' Election.

The Society of Old Brooklynites held its annual meeting in the Surrogate's office last night and elected the following officers: President—D. D. Whitney; Vice President—Dr. James L. Watson; Secretary—Samuel A. Haynes; Treasurer—Edward W. Cooper. There are 252 members in the society, including Mrs. Ellen Dean, who is 102 years old.

INDIANA WANTS McKINLEY

THE STATE CONVENTION DECLARES FOR THE OHIO CANDIDATE.

Delegates Instructed to Support Him at St. Louis So Long as There Shall Be Any Hope for His Nomination—Fulsome Praise of the Chinese-Wall Protectionist—Michigan Republicans Also Indorse McKinley's Candidacy.

Governor—JAMES A. MOUNTS of Montgomery County.
Lieutenant Governor—W. S. HAGGARD.
Secretary of State—W. D. OWEN.
Auditor—A. C. DAILEY.
Treasurer—F. J. SCHOLZ.
Attorney General—W. A. KETCHAM.
Supreme Court Reporter—CHARLES F. REMY.
Superintendent of Instruction—D. M. GEETING.
Statistician—I. J. THOMPSON.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 7.—McKinley has captured Indiana. The Republican State Convention went wild over him, indorsing his candidacy with a tremendous shout. The Harrisonian anti-McKinley sentiment in the convention could not stand against the flood of enthusiasm for the Ohio candidate. Charles Fairbanks, Richard W. Thompson, Gen. Lew Wallace, and Frank Millikan were chosen delegates to the St. Louis Convention. Edward O. Hopkins of Evansville, Hiram Brownlee of Marion, R. T. McDonald of Fort Wayne, and George L. Knox, colored, of Indianapolis were chosen alternate delegates. The Electors chosen are: H. G. Thayer of Plymouth and Charles S. Jones of Franklin County.

The platform contains the usual Republican declaration in favor of protection and reciprocity; plenty of denunciation of the Democratic Administration, and, by way of contrast, praise for the Administration of the last Republican President. The financial plank and the resolution of instruction in favor of McKinley follow:

We are firm and emphatic in our demand for honest money. We believe that our money should not be inferior to the money of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

We are unyielding and uncompromising to every scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our currency.

We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

Believing, as we do, in a protective tariff, the leading issue before the people, we favor the nomination as President of the United States of the man who perfectly represents a protective tariff and the cardinal principles of the Republican Party, a man who has devoted his life to the defense of this country in war and in peace; one who, at seventeen, fought with Hayes and Crook, and Sheridan and Custer and in the Shenandoah, in defense of our flag against foes within, and for fourteen years in Congress contended against our country's foes from without, beating back British free trade and aggression, which finally, under the present Democratic Administration, obtained possession of our markets and has almost destroyed our industries; a man who with "the resistless ballot" "Protection and prosperity," has challenged the attention of the commercial world and won the support of every patriotic workingman of our country; whose life and work, open as a book, are in themselves a platform, and whose very name is magic—that loyal American citizen, soldier, statesman, and Christian gentleman, William McKinley of Ohio—and the delegates to the Republican National Convention selected by this body are directed to cast their vote for William McKinley as frequently and continuously as there is any hope of his nomination.

The wildest scene ever witnessed in Tomlinson Hall followed the mention of McKinley's and Harrison's names in the reading of the resolutions. The two factions yelled, hooted, hissed, howled, and threw pretty nearly every movable article in the hall in the air. These scenes were repeated when the motion was put on the adoption of the resolutions, McKinley instructions and all. In the midst of the din the motion was put. The vote was a series of confused howls, but Chairman Richard W. Thompson ruled that the resolutions had passed "by a big majority," and that settled it.

It was rumored at this point that Gen. Harrison was just outside the stage door, but the report proved to be false, and it was said that Gen. Harrison had declined at the last moment to address the convention.

National matters having been disposed of, the convention proceeded to nominate a State ticket. James A. Mount of Montgomery County was nominated for Governor. There were twelve candidates, and the first ballot resulted: Doxey, 149; Griffin, 155; Griffiths, 135; Shockney, 84; Sayer, 135; Mount, 146; Todd, 37; Everett, 95; Posey, 174; Cumback, 106; Johnson, 128; Dodge, 70.

In the next six succeeding ballots Mount made steady gain, Cumback, Everett, and Sayer withdrawing their names and their support mainly going to Mount. At the beginning of the seventh ballot, Griffiths of Indianapolis withdrew, and Marion County gave Mount a big vote. This started the convention in favor of Mount, and the seventh ballot resulted, Doxey, 251; Griffin, 302½; Posey, 74; Dodge, 24; Mount, 763½.

Only two men were mentioned for Lieutenant Governor—W. S. Haggard and John W. Baker, Haggard won by a vote of 777 to 638.

The rest of the ticket was made up largely by acclamation, as follows: Secretary of State—W. D. Owen; Auditor—A. C. Dailey; Treasurer—F. J. Scholz; Attorney General—W. A. Ketcham; Supreme Court Reporter—Charles F. Remy; Superintendent of Instruction—D. M. Geeting; Statistician—S. J. Thompson.

James A. Mount, the candidate for Governor, was born in Montgomery County, Ind., March 23, 1843. He grew up on the farm, accustomed to hard work, with meagre school advantages. He enlisted in the army in 1862 and served till the close of the war in the famous Wilder Brigade. He was nominated for Congress in 1890 in the Terre Haute district, but failed of election.

WASHINGTON HEARS THE NEWS.

Comments of Republican Leaders on the Result in Indiana.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The remarkable indorsement of McKinley by the Indiana Republicans was posted at the Capitol to-day as soon as received by telegraph, and many were the comments made upon it.

J. H. Manley of Maine, Mr. Reed's manager, read it carefully and then remarked that it sounded like a eulogy of one who dwelt in the other world.

Senator Sherman expressed the opinion that the action of the convention settled the question of McKinley's nomination. "He will be unanimously nominated," Mr. Sherman added.

Naturally, there was considerable curiosity to know how Mr. Quay would accept the news. He was one of the first to hear of the action of the convention. He said that, although the friends of McKinley might considerer the fight already over, it would not close until the declaration of the convention should be made known. Much will depend, he says, upon the action of the contesting delegations.

Quay and Platt have pinned their faith to the contestants, and their influence still is being exerted in the direction of contests. There is no idea here that their plans will amount to anything.

Mr. Lodge said, jokingly, that the indorsement of McKinley hardly seemed to be adequate.

Mr. Cullom having drawn out of the contest, had no opinions to offer concerning the strength of the McKinley movement.

Chairman Carter of the National Republican Committee this morning issued the following:

The members of the Republican National Committee are requested to meet at the Southern Hotel, in the City of St. Louis, on Wednesday, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of preparing the temporary roll of membership and designating temporary officers for the convention, and for the transaction of such other business as may require the action of the committee. It appearing probable that an unusual number of contested cases will be presented to the committee for consideration in connection with preparation of the temporary roll, it is deemed advisable to call special attention to the following clauses in the call for the convention:

All notices of contests must be filed with the Secretary of the National Committee in writing, accompanied by printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall be made public. Preference in the order of hearing and determining contests will be given by the committee in accordance with the dates of filing such notice and statements with the Secretary.

All persons desiring to present matters for the consideration of the committee under the foregoing clause are requested to be prepared to present their cases on the assembling of the committee, on the date above designated.

Prior to June 1, communications shall be addressed to the Secretary, in care of the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., and thereafter in care of the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

This motive is accepted by some persons as indicating that a stand against McKinley will be taken in the National Committee, and that some of the delegates he counts on will not be allowed to participate in the temporary organization of the convention.

ANOTHER McKINLEY STATE.

Michigan for the Ohio Candidate—Victory for Silver Men.

DETROIT, May 7.—The Michigan Republican State Convention to-day elected four delegates at large and alternates to the National Convention, two Presidential Electors at Large, Presidential Electors representing the twelve Congressional districts of the State, and a new Chairman of the State Central Committee, the Hon. D. M. Ferry of Detroit.

Much enthusiasm was manifested for McKinley, and, as was expected, the convention instructed its delegates at large to vote for Ohio's favorite son so long as his name should remain before the St. Louis Convention.

The feature of the convention was the victory of the silver men in forcing the adoption of the financial plank of the Minneapolis Convention of 1892. The "hard-money" men had control of the Committee on Resolutions, there being but two advocates of the white metal on the committee. The minority, however, took its fight, which it had been unable to settle in committee, into the convention and won it. The committee proposed a declaration in this form:

We are unyielding and uncompromising in our demand for sound money. We are in favor of the use of gold, silver, and paper dollars in our currency, all maintained at a parity as to purchasing and debt-paying power.

We are opposed to any proposition that involves the depreciation of any portion of our currency, and therefore are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone, under present conditions, believing that such coinage would destroy the parity and depreciate and contract the currency.

The silver men would not accept this, and proposed to substitute for it a thoroughgoing free-coinage resolution. The adoption of the resolution of the Minneapolis Convention was taken as a compromise.

The convention chose as delegates at large to the St. Louis Convention Gen. R. A. Alger, Thomas J. O'Brien of Grand Rapids, John Duncan of Houghton, and Mark S. Beever of Pontiac.

An incident of the convention was a speech by Chauncey M. Depew. Chairman Smith of the Executive Committee introduced Mr. Depew, who, he said, had been induced to stop off while passing through the city and make an address to the convention.

Mr. Depew was received with enthusiasm by the delegates and spectators and made a speech which kept the audience laughing and cheering alternately for half an hour. He said that the people were on the eve of a contest which was to decide the destiny of the country for the next century, and there were but two great questions before the people, first, the stability of the currency, and, second, a return to the "old rock-ribbed doctrine of protection to American industries."

He said that if the Republican National Convention should not declare for sound money unequivocally, the States of New-York, Connecticut, New-Jersey, and Massachusetts would be put in the doubtful column.

When referring to the Republican Presidential candidates he mentioned Allison, Morton, and Reed in turn, and there was moderate applause. As he spoke McKinley's name, delegates rose to their feet and cheered for several minutes.

When the tumult had died away, one of the delegates shouted: "How do you like that, Mr. Depew?"

"When it comes to the vote Michigan will have but 32," was the response.

MAYOR WURSTER ON McKINLEY.

Says He Can Strengthen Himself by Favoring a Gold Standard.

The news from Indiana that the State Convention had declared for Major McKinley caused considerable talk among the Brooklyn delegates to the St. Louis Convention. The delegates, or at least the majority of them, who have been on the fence as to their choice for Presidential candidates, were more communicative yesterday than they have been since they were elected.

Mayor Wurster, who was in Albany Wednesday, was at his office yesterday, and when asked what effect the action of the Indiana convention would have on the Kings County delegates, said:

"I don't think it will have any effect whatever. All the delegates are free and uninstructed, and will vote independently at the St. Louis Convention. Despite all rumors to the contrary, we have never even considered a resolution declaring for McKinley."

Mayor Wurster said he thought the action of the Indiana convention would strengthen McKinley throughout the country. He then said:

"Some persons say Ohio has straddled on the currency question. However that may be, I believe if McKinley now comes out boldly for the single gold standard his strength in the East will be materially increased."

Commissioner Willis of the City Works Department, who has been from the very start a Harrison man, said Indiana had changed the condition of affairs, and that the air was now much clearer. He refused to say anything more in this respect.

Controller Palmer and County Clerk Saffen will remain true to their first love, Gov. Morton.

The delegates, it is understood, will get together within a few days to talk over matters, but they refuse to give any idea of what they have in view.

Thomas Fitchie, the man who has boomed McKinley from the start, is engaged in organizing McKinley clubs in each Assembly district. He it is said thus early in the campaign, will be appointed Postmaster of Brooklyn in case McKinley gets the nomination—and is elected. This is to be his pay for the work he has performed in the interest of McKinley.

Convention Money in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The guaranteers of the forty-thousand-dollar subscription to the Democratic National Convention fund held a secret meeting this morning in the office of Chairman Donnersberger of the local committee to decide on a course of action looking to the collection of the money subscribed, only $10,000 having been paid in. Ben T. Cable, the National Committeeman from Illinois, was present as the representative of Levi Z. Leiter. An encouraging view of the financial situation was taken, and one of the committee said the second $10,000 demanded by Chairman Harrity would be in hand to-morrow, when a meeting of the subscribers will be held.

Arkansas Prohibitionists.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 7.—The State Prohibition Convention concluded its labors to-day and adjourned. J. W. Miller of Arkadelphia, the nominee of the party two years ago, was selected as the candidate for Governor. The platform favors the abolition of the liquor traffic, woman suffrage, free coinage of silver, and the Government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines.

Liquor Men Boycott a Bank.

The Hoboken Liquor Dealers' Association, at their meeting yesterday, decided to boycott the Hudson County National Bank, and urged the Jersey City liquor dealers to follow their example, as they can do more direct injury to the bank, it being a Jersey City institution. The President of the bank, Richard Washburn, is foreman of the present Grand Jury, which has demanded an enforcement of the liquor law and has found a large number of indictments against saloon keepers for violating the law.

No table water equals Sparkling Arethusa Spring. Company's office, 5th Av. and 42d St. Try it!—Adv.

RHODES MAKES A PHRASE

"LET THE RESIGNATION WAIT, WE FIGHT MATABELES TO-MORROW."

But the South Africa Company Does Not Wait, and Hawksley Disclaims Complicity with Jameson—John Hays Hammond's Wife Pleads for the Convicted Reformers, and Krueger Promises Relief This Week.

LONDON, May 7.—The Daily News will to-morrow say that the solicitor of the British South Africa Company and Cecil Rhodes, in London, telegraphed Monday last to Mr. Rhodes, who is now in Gwelo, en route to Bulawayo, informing him of the excitement caused by the publication of the cipher telegrams captured by the Boers at the time of Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal.

These, it is claimed, show that Mr. Rhodes and other officials of the company were concerned in the conspiracy to overthrow the Transvaal Government. The solicitor added: "In view of the altered situation in Rhodesia, the Directors of the company hesitate to accept your resignation. What is your view?"

Mr. Rhodes replied, Wednesday: "Let the resignation wait; we fight the Matabeles again to-morrow."

According to The Daily News, the Directors met on Thursday and decided to defer their acceptance of Mr. Rhodes's resignation. Previously they conferred with Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, who declined to advise them, but who, in view of the debate on South African affairs that will take place in the House of Commons Friday, desired to be furnished with a definite statement by the Directors of the decision they finally arrived at.

The resignations of Messrs. Rhodes, Beit, and Harris as officers of the company were tendered to the Directors Monday last.

The Telegraph will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Pretoria, capital of the Transvaal, saying that the wife of John Hays Hammond, the American member of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, who was sentenced to death, has had a long and touching interview with President Krüger, with whom she pleaded the cause of her husband and the other convicted prisoners.

President Krüger promised that he would consider all the arguments that Mrs. Hammond had submitted, and said he hoped the matter would be settled by the end of the week. The outlook now seems to be most hopeful. The prisoners, with a few exceptions, have signed detailed statements relative to the agitation.

The dispatch adds that Jonkherr Schaek, Chairman of the First Volksraad, has received a communication from Sir Hercules Robinson, British High Commissioner in South Africa, to the effect that Earl Grey, Administrator of the British South Africa Company, believes the Matabele rebellion to be broken, and had therefore requested him (Sir Hercules) not to send imperial troops to Bulawayo and so increase the difficulty of providing supplies there.

Sir Hercules added that the British troops, numbering 700, would therefore remain at Mafeking, on the Transvaal frontier, pending the receipt of further orders.

Mr. Hawksley writing to the Duke of Abercorn, Chairman of the British South Africa Company, tendering the resignation of Mr. Rhodes, emphatically asserted that the company was free from any complicity in the disorders in the Transvaal or in Dr. Jameson's raid. He added that he was expressly authorized by Dr. Jameson to announce the latter's wish to confirm this statement.

CECIL RHODES NOT SUBMISSIVE.

No Word from Him to Chamberlain Sent from South Africa.

LONDON, May 7.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, Conservative, asked if it were true, as alleged, that Cecil Rhodes had placed himself in the hands of the Government and offered to return to England and meet the charges which had been made against him of having instigated the raid of Dr. Jameson into the Transvaal.

Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, replied: "I have not addressed to, nor have I received from, Mr. Rhodes any communication whatever since he left this country."

NEARLY FIFTY BILLS GO THROUGH.

Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn Send Them to the Governor.

ALBANY, May 7.—About fifty bills were returned to-day from the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn to Gov. Morton. All were approved, with the exception of six, which were vetoed, and, therefore, die, as follows: Assemblyman Audett's Brooklyn Park Police Pension Fund bill, Assemblyman McKeown's bill providing for a forward-end conductor on all Brooklyn Bridge trains to prevent collisions, Senator Page's bill fixing at $1,200 the salaries of the attendants of the Supreme and General Sessions Court in New-York City, Assemblyman McCabe's bill providing that New-York City firemen and policemen be reimbursed for damages caused by their uniforms being partly or wholly destroyed while on duty, Senator Page's bill regarding the attorney and surgeons of the New-York City Fire Department, Senator Sullivan's bill providing that owners of trucks in New-York City may obtain permits from the Mayor to allow trucks to stand in the street over night, without applying personally for such permits.

The Albany Common Council has disapproved of the Albany and Bath Bridge repeal bill.

Salvation Army Officer Arrested.

Policeman Patrick Doyle of the sanitary squad interrupted a meeting of the Salvation Army at 34 Bayard Street last night by arresting Ida Johnson, the manager. The trouble arose because the army had neglected to obtain a permit to conduct services. When Miss Johnson was being taken to the station house a large crowd followed her. She was locked up in the Eldridge Street Station until Mrs. Barbara Porges of 23 Division Street had given bonds for her.

Forest Fire on Long Island.

SOUTHOLD, L. I., May 7.—Several hundred acres of standing timber and many cords of valuable cordwood were burned over to-day and yesterday by a fire, which started near Arshamomogue. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss will be several thousand dollars. The property burned over belongs to the estate of William Wickham, William Albertson, and S. L. Tuthill.

A Cordage Receiver Discharged.

George Weaver Loper, one of the ancillary receivers for the Southern District of New-York of the National Cordage Company, was discharged yesterday, upon his own application, by Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court, who directed that Edward F. C. Young be continued as sole receiver of the company.

The Boy Train Wrecker.

ROME, N. Y., May 7.—The jury in the case of the boy train-wrecker, Hildreth, retired at 7 o'clock this evening to make its verdict. It was still out at midnight, and it was reported that it was no nearer agreement than when the first ballot was taken.

WHOSE SKULL, ARM, AND HAND?

Human Remains Found in a Baker's Wagon Under the Bridge.

A skull and the bones of a hand and arm wrapped in a newspaper were found in a baker's wagon, left under the Rose Street arch of the Brooklyn Bridge, last night, by two little girls, who were at play.

The remains were crusted with dust and dirt, and may have been dug out of a cellar of one of the old buildings near by.

John Reinhardt, a watchman employed by Levering & Garrowhouse, the Brooklyn Bridge contractors, thought that they could have come from the basement of the old Carlton House hotel at Frankfort and William Streets, where a discovery of human remains was made several years ago. A search of the basement found no trace of other remains or of the premises having been recently disturbed. The bones were taken to the Morgue.

The Rhinelander Building, at the corner of Duane and Frankfort Streets, which was erected four years ago, stands on the site of the old British prison which existed in Colonial days. When excavations were made for that building a large number of human bones were found.

The remains discovered last night, however, were of a much later date. The fingernails remained attached to the bones of the hand, and there were portions of flesh still clinging to the skull.

A BOY'S TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

His Leg Nearly Torn Off in a Wagon Wheel.

George Sharpe, seven years old, residing at Erastina, S. I., while stealing a ride behind a wagon on Wynant Avenue yesterday afternoon received injuries that will cause his death.

Young Sharpe was climbing over the tailboard of a wagon driven by Jackson Miller, and in trying to throw his leg over the tailboard unfortunately had his foot caught between the spokes of the wheel. Before his cries were heard and the driver could stop the wagon the lad was badly mangled between the springs and the wheels, and his leg was almost torn off at the knee.

The dying boy was carried into a neighboring house, from which he was removed to the Smith Infirmary, at New-Brighton, where Dr. C. Wilmot Townsend found it necessary to amputate the leg at the knee. Dr. Townsend said the boy could not live, and would die before morning.

Coroner Isaac Silvie of Fort Richmond called at the infirmary last night and secured a statement from the dying boy.

SAY "TROUSERS," NOT "PANTS."

Commissioner Roosevelt's New Rule for the Police Department.

Among the cases tried before Commissioner Roosevelt at Police Headquarters yesterday was a complaint made by Acting Inspector O'Keefe against Patrolman John T. Moran of the Delancey Street Station, who was accused of having his hands in his pockets while on patrol. This is in violation of a rule of the department.

Commissioner Roosevelt looked over the complaint which read: "During patrol had his hands in his pants pockets."

Before hearing the Acting Inspector's statement Mr. Roosevelt said: "Hereafter in a complaint of this kind make it 'trousers,' not 'pants.' You might as well say that the 'gent' had his hands in his pants pockets."

Mr. Roosevelt also had Acting Deputy Chief Cortright notified to have the word trousers used instead of pants in the rules of the department, which are now being revised.

FATAL FIRE AT HEIDELBERG.

Two Women, Two Children, and Twenty-seven Horses Burned.

BERLIN, May 7.—The riding school attached to the University of Heidelberg was burned last night, and two women, two children, and twenty-seven horses were burned to death.

Officers of the Hibernians.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 7.—After an all-night session, beginning at 7 o'clock last evening and closing at 7 o'clock this morning, the biennial State convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians has adjourned sine die. The following State officers were elected: President—Capt. Frank J. Killeen of Buffalo; Vice President—Thomas D. Sherlock, Brooklyn, re-elected; Secretar;—P. J. Enright, Syracuse; Treasurer—John Lenehan, New-York; Chaplain—The Rev. T. J. Slattery, Albany; Auditors—Martin Judge, Lockport; J. S. Kennedy, Corning; James J. Chavanaugh, Schuylerville, and James E. Durose, Utica.

Regents of the University.

ALBANY, May 7.—The annual convocation of the Regents of the University will be held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of the week following the third Friday in June, when the June examinations end. The convocation was originally set for the week following July 4. The change was made to suit the convenience of educators from all over the State who desired to attend.

Financial Conference in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Assistant United States Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan of New-York arrived here to-day and had a conference with Secretary Carlisle and Assistant Secretary Curtis. Subsequently the New-York Sub-Treasury officials were communicated with by telegraph and the long-distance telephone.

Called on Gov. Morton.

ALBANY, May 7.—Eugene Tyler Chamberlain, the United States Commissioner of Navigation, accompanied by K. Elshire Matsui, Secretary to his Imperial Japanese Majesty's Legation at Washington, were callers at the Capitol to-day. Mr. Chamberlain presented his guest to Gov. Morton. They also called upon Mayor John Boyd Thacher.

Strike on Columbia's New Buildings.

A strike of stonesetters, marble, and granite cutters, derrickmen, and laborers, took place yesterday on the new building of Columbia University, against the employment of non-union derrickmen, and non-union Italian granite cutters.

Brevetted Brigadier General.

ALBANY, May 7.—Col. John Ward, for more than ten years Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, was brevetted Brigadier General to-day by Gov. Morton for long and meritorious service. Col. Ward joined the State militia in 1857, and was placed on the supernumerary list in 1877.

Sheriff Tamsen in Albany.

ALBANY, May 7.—Sheriff Tamsen of New-York City, who is a personal friend of Col. Ashley W. Cole, paid his respects to the Governor and Col. Cole to-day at the Executive Chamber. Mr. Tamsen was on his way to his country seat with his family.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The steamer Strathdon, (British,) Capt. Johnston, which arrived at the Delaware Breakwater last evening from Samarang, via St. Michaels, reports passing the derelict schooner Eunice L. Crocker in latitude 36.01 N., longitude 68.24 W. Her foremast was standing, and her deck awash, and there were no signs of any person aboard. She is a dangerous wreck for passing vessels.

—Ocean City, N. J., capitalists have made application to the authorities in Washington for a National bank, to be established in Ocean City. A branch of the Central Trust Company of Camden

condemned. Preceded by Sheriff Clements and Superintendent Perkins, Holmes soon stepped on to the trap. On the right was Father Dailey, to the left Father MacPake, and bringing up the rear were Lawyer Rotan and Assistant Superintendent Richardson. The little party stood for a moment looking down, and then in response to a sign from one of those beside him Holmes stepped forward and spoke. Pallid, naturally, after his incarceration, there was no other evidence of any fear or disquiet. He spoke slowly and with measured attention to every word; a trifle low at first, but louder as he proceeded, until every word was distinctly audible.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I have a very few words to say. In fact, I would make no statement at this time except that by not speaking I would appear to acquiesce in life in my execution. I only want to say that the extent of my wrongdoings in taking human life consisted in the deaths of two women, they having died at my hands as the result of criminal operations. I wish to also state, however, so that there will be no misunderstanding hereafter, I am not guilty of taking the life of any of the Pietzel family, the three children or father, Benjamin F. Pietzel, of whose death I am now convicted and for which I am to-day to be hanged. That is all."

As he ceased speaking he stepped back, and, kneeling between Fathers Dailey and MacPake, joined with them in silent prayer for a minute or two. Again standing, he shook the hands of those about him, and then signified his readiness for the end.

Coolest of the entire party, he even went to the extreme of suggesting to the Assistant Superintendent, Richardson, that the latter not hurry himself. "Take your time; don't bungle it," he remarked, as the official exhibited some little haste, the evident outcome of nervousness. Those were almost his last words. The cap was adjusted, a low-toned query: "Are you ready?" and an equally low-toned response, "Yes, good-bye," and the trap was sprung.

The neck was not broken, and there were a few convulsive twitches of the limbs that continued for about ten minutes. "But he suffered none after the drop," said Dr. Scott, the prison physician. The trap was sprung at precisely 10:12½, and fifteen minutes later Holmes was pronounced dead, though the body was not cut down until 10:45.

The body was placed in a vault in Holy Cross Cemetery. The last act in the vault was performed at Holmes's express command. The lid of the coffin was taken off and the body was lifted out and laid on the ground. Then the bottom of the coffin was filled with cement; the body was then replaced in the coffin and completely covered with the cement. It was Holmes's idea that this cement would harden around his body and prevent any attempt at grave robbery. The coffin was left in the receiving vault under the guard of two watchmen, who will remain on duty all night. To-morrow afternoon the body will be interred in a grave in the cemetery, and it is probable that at that time religious services will be conducted by Father Dailey.

Holmes made no will and left no confession. This is according to Mr. Rotan. He says he knows Holmes made no will, and, while the murderer gave him this morning a big bundle of papers, the lawyer says he is confident that these papers relate only to private business matters. As yet Mr. Rotan has had no opportunity to examine them.

The two women referred to by Holmes in his confession from the scaffold were Julia Connor of Chicago, who, with her daughter, was believed to have been murdered by him, and Emily Cigrand of Anderson, Ind.

HOLMES THE MURDER DEMON.

New-Hampshire the Birthplace of One of the World's Greatest Criminals.

Harry Howard Holmes was only thirty-six years old, but into those few years he had succeeded in crowding a series of crimes which many older but equally notorious scoundrels had achieved only in a much longer life. The man who has just received the heaviest penalty of the law was convicted of one murder, three more were in evidence against him, he had apparently planned to kill three more persons, and he accused himself of having taken the lives of twenty-seven human beings. After giving this list, the charges against him of bigamy, train robbery, horse stealing, and general swindling sink into insignificance.

H. H. Holmes is the name by which this slayer of men, women, and children will be enrolled in the list of the world's great criminals. Herman Webster Mudgett was his real name, and he was born in Gilmanton, N. H., May 16, 1860. By what gradual stages of wickedness he rose to the crime of murder is not known, or when he committed his first great crime. He says it was in 1886. At that time he was the proprietor of the "Castle," in Chicago, which subsequent research by the police has shown to be a veritable man trap, with furnaces, concealed rooms, cells, and many other devices for putting victims speedily and secretly out of the way. Whatever he did there, and the world will be very willing to take his alleged confession as truth, he first appeared prominently in September, 1894, to assist in the identification of a man who was found dead in a room at 1316 Callowhill Street, Philadelphia.

This man was Benjamin F. Pietzel, for whose murder Holmes has been hanged. Pietzel, under the name of B. F. Perry, had hired the house, ostensibly as a dealer in patents, only a short time before. On Sept. 4 his body was found there, the face burned, and indications of an explosion around. A Coroner's jury decided that death was due to congestion of the lungs, caused by inhalation of flames, chloroform, or some poisonous drug. Whether it was a case of suicide or murder was a mystery. The next development was a notice to the Fidelity Mutual Life Association of Philadelphia that Perry was really Benjamin F. Pietzel, and that his widow held a policy for $10,000 insurance on his life. The notice came from Jephtha D. Howe, a young lawyer of St. Louis. In the investigation, H. H. Holmes appeared to assist in the identification of the body, as well as the dead man's daughter, Alice. The insurance company was satisfied, and the money was turned over. Alice was the only one of a family of a widow and five children to appear on the scene. Apparently the incident was ended.

But the insurance company had a detective, Inspector W. E. Gary, who was suspicious of wrongdoing somewhere. Still he received no encouragement from the company until the next month, when he was in St. Louis. There he was given the confession of M. C. Hedgepath, a convicted train robber. This man laid bare the whole scheme. Holmes had visited him in jail, and had asked the name of a lawyer to assist in a fraud upon an insurance company. This was to insure Pietzel for $10,000, substitute a corpse, and collect the money. Hedgepath said he recommended J. D. Howe, and for this was to receive $500 out of the money, but he had never been paid. The company now began an investigation, evidences of fraud multiplied, and Holmes was followed in devious wanderings throughout the country. He was arrested in Boston, but, strangely, on a telegram from Fort Worth, Texas, accusing him of horse stealing. Mrs. Pietzel was also arrested.

Then Holmes made confession No. 1. He admitted a conspiracy to defraud the insurance company; said Pietzel was alive, with three of his children, in South America, and his supposed body was a cadaver bought in New-York. Holmes, Pietzel, Howe, the lawyer, and Mrs. Pietzel were indicted for conspiracy to defraud, in the meantime, many suspicious facts became known. No trace could be found of Pietzel or his children. Mrs. Pietzel first hesitated, but later told all she knew of the scheme. Holmes made a second confession—that it was Pietzel's body which had been found, and that it was probable that Pietzel had committed suicide; that he (Holmes) had discovered this, and then arranged the body and left it in the house in which it was found. This made necessary, for technical reasons, a second indictment, under which he was convicted, and sentence was deferred.

Here comes in the most dramatic part of the story—the tracing of the three children, whom Mrs. Pietzel had intrusted to Holmes at the time of the identification of her husband. She was anxious to see them. Holmes was told that he was suspected of murdering the father and the son, Howard, and the daughters, Alice and Nellie. He was told that he could clear himself partially by telling where the children were. He said he had given them to a Miss Williams, who had taken them to London. This was not believed. There had come out ugly rumors about the disappearance of two sisters, Nellie and Minnie Williams, last seen in the care of Holmes, and a piece of real estate in Fort Worth, Texas, was found to have been conveyed by them to Pietzel, under the name of Benton T. Lyman. Holmes said that Minnie, in a moment of passion, had killed Nettie, and he had shielded her by sinking the body in the lake at Chicago.

So strong became the suspicions that a hideous crime was to be unveiled that Detective Frank P. Geyer of the Philadelphia force was put on the track of the missing children, and while the police were gathering evidence to prove Holmes guilty of the father's murder, Geyer revealed a more horrible chapter. He followed the footsteps of Holmes and the three children, and found where he killed the boy Howard and burned his body at Irvington, near Indianapolis; dug up the corpses of the two little girls, in a cellar, in Toronto; found their toys even, in the houses where the crimes were committed. The detective found that Holmes had been leading three parties around the country from place to place. One was composed of the broken-hearted wife, with her oldest daughter, Dessie, sixteen years of age, and her one-year-old baby daughter, the woman continually deceived with promises of soon meeting husband and children. Another was made up of the boy and his two sisters, writing letters to their mother, which were never delivered. In the third was Holmes and his third wife, Georgiana Yohe. Neither party, Holmes alone excepted, knew of the others, though often all were in the same town. It is believed that Holmes was planning to kill the mother and two remaining children had not his arrest at Boston interfered.

The finding of the children's bodies and the proofs that had been gathered connecting Holmes with the death of Pietzel had by this time roused a feeling of horror toward Holmes that overran the whole country. On Sept. 12, 1895, he was indicted for the murder of Pietzel. His trial began Oct. 28, and on Nov. 2 he was found guilty. A motion for a new trial was overruled and on Nov. 28 he was sentenced to death. A curious feature of the trial was the attempt of his attorneys to desert him, and his own wonderful self-possession in conducting his case before the jury.

As to the motive for these crimes, there are two theories. One is that Holmes feared that Pietzel, who had been his partner for many years, might betray him when on a drunken carouse, for he was known to be a victim of drink. By killing him he could get rid of an embarrassing witness and make some money at the same time. Another theory is that the scheme started as told in his confession, but it became easier to commit murders than to substitute another body.

Holmes's behavior since his sentence has been marked by great hardihood. His third and last confession is a document which, if true, marks him as one of the most depraved monsters of any age. In it he excuses himself for his crimes by calling himself a "degenerate." He gives a list of twenty-seven murders, mostly committed in his "Castle" in Chicago—men and women whom he lured there, forced to give up their property upon promise of life, and then deliberately killed, and whose bodies he sold for use in dissecting rooms. He tells of all these with an attention to detail which is sickening. It is probable that a desire to magnify his record, now that punishment was sure, led Holmes to exaggerate, for some of his alleged victims have since been said to be still alive.

Holmes, as a bigamist, appears to have been married under his real name first near his native town, to Clara A. Lovering, on July 4, 1878. From her he obtained a divorce in February, 1887, in Illinois. About two weeks before this, he had married Myrta Z. Belknap, with whom he lived at Wilmette, Ill., under the name of Holmes. Next, without even the formality of legal separation, he was married, as Henry Mansfield Howard, at Denver, Col., to Miss Georgiana Yohe. This last was the woman who was with him in all his later wanderings, only, at the end, to find that her trust had been betrayed.

One of the last scenes in this horrible drama took place April 17—Holmes's reception into the Catholic Church. For five or six weeks the Rev. P. F. Dalley, in whose parish the Moyamensing Prison is situated, had been laboring with him. He became convinced, it is said, that Holmes's change of heart was sincere, although all this time the murderer was dickering with outside parties for the sale of his alleged "confession." On the day mentioned, assisted by a band of Franciscan monks, and aided by all the ritual that could be carried out in a cell in Murderers' Row, Holmes was given the rite of baptism.

On April 29, Holmes sent a communication to Gov. Hastings asking for a respite. He asserted his innocence of many of the charges against him, and said that he wanted to arrange important matters and get himself into a spiritual condition to meet his God. His attorney intimated that Holmes would divulge the names of men who aided him in his crimes. The Governor, however, promptly refused the application. Holmes during all his last days devoted much of his time in trying to secure testimony to show that he was not guilty. Much of the money he obtained for his alleged "confession" is said to have been spent for this purpose.

After the first of the month, Holmes lost his cheerfulness and became morose, seeming for the first time to realize his position. He made a will, in which, it is said, he made provision for each of his wives, and also for Mrs. Pietzel—to her as a partial return of the money obtained by the death of her husband. The death watch and the Catholic priest, Father Dailey, were his chief companions in the last few days.

HOLMES'S MANY CONFESSIONS.

He Made and Unmade Murder Lists Whenever He Was Questioned.

If the "murder confessions" which Murderer Holmes wrote can only partially be believed, he was without a peer as a bloodthirsty demon. His recent ingenious "confession," wherein he claimed to have killed twenty-seven persons, was disproved, partly, at least, by the appearance of several of the so-called victims; but Holmes's object in making the "confession" was realized—the obtaining of a sum, said to be $7,500, which amount is said to have been settled upon the criminal's eighteen-year-old son.

Holmes was captured in Boston, Mass., in the latter part of 1894 by Owen Hanscom, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, upon the strength of a telegram from Fort Worth, Texas, where he was wanted for horse stealing and for other charges of larceny. At that time officials of the Fidelity Mutual Life Association of Philadelphia were hot on Holmes's trail for defrauding the concern out of $10,000 in connection with Pietzel's death, the latter having been insured for this amount, and, as the accused believed horse stealing to be a high crime in Texas, he voluntarily confessed to Deputy Superintendent Hanscom to the insurance fraud. He did not for a moment dream that he was then suspected of the murder of Pietzel, and he came to Philadelphia without requisition papers. He expressed a willingness to be tried here on the conspiracy charge in preference to that of horse stealing at Fort Worth. Before leaving Boston, Holmes made this "confession" to Mr. Hanscom:

"When I concluded it was time to carry out our scheme to defraud the insurance company I secured a 'stiff' in New-York and shipped it in a trunk to Philadelphia. I turned the check for the trunk over to Pietzel on the Sunday nearest the 1st of September. I instructed him how to prepare the body, and in three hours we were on our way to New-York. Ten days after the payment of the money I saw Pietzel in Cincinnati. He took the three children to that city, where the father saw them.

"Pietzel agreed to go South, and he took one child, Howard. I took the two girls to Chicago because I had business there. We all met again in Detroit. Pietzel took the children and went to South America. During all this time Mrs. Pietzel knew her husband was alive, but she did not know that he had the children. If she was aware of that she would have insisted that the crooked business be wound up right away. In order to keep Mrs. Pietzel away from her husband, I had to tell her he was here and there, traveling from one city to another."

This was the first of a number of alleged admissions that Holmes subsequently made. In fact, he acquired a penchant for making "confessions" that surprised the authorities.

The insurance officials had good ground for believing Holmes had murdered Pietzel and the three children. So when the prisoner arrived in Philadelphia he was urged to make another "confession." And he did so without any hesitation, but it varied somewhat from the one he made in Boston. It graphically narrated how the body was substituted for Pietzel in the Callowhill Street house, and its identification by Alice Pietzel as that of her father a week afterward. Holmes also related how the money was received from the insurance company and its subsequent division between Mrs. Pietzel, Jephtha D. Howe, the St. Louis lawyer, and himself. It was in this "confession" that Holmes accused Howe of receiving $2,500 for his share in the transaction.

Howe was indicted for conspiracy, but recently the case against him was dropped. Soon after Holmes was taken to Philadelphia, Detective Geyer visited him in the county prison in relation to the finding of the body at 1316 Callowhill Street, Sept. 4, 1894. After an hour's conversation with the wily Holmes the detective emerged from the prison with a "confession," in which the accused said that the body was not that of Pietzel, but was one substituted to defraud the insurance company.

Holmes honored Mr. Geyer a week later with another "confession." "Mr. Geyer," he said, "that story I told you about a substitute body is not true. It is the body of Benjamin Pietzel, but I did not murder him or his children. On Sunday morning, Sept. 2, I found Pietzel dead in the third story of the Callowhill Street house. I found a note in a bottle telling me that he was tired of life and had finally decided to commit suicide. He requested me to look after the insurance money, and take care of his wife and family. I then fixed up the body in the position it was found. These children you speak of are all right. They are with Minnie Williams in London. I gave Howard to Minnie Williams in Detroit, and I sent Alice and Nellie to her from Toronto. They met Miss Williams at Niagara Falls and sailed for Europe from New-York."

Between this time and his trial for conspiracy to defraud the insurance company, to which he pleaded guilty, Holmes made many other "confessions," but they differed very little from those already given. Each time he pretended to tell the truth, but he sedulously avoided doing so. Nobody believed what Holmes said about Pietzel, and he would not say anything about the children except that they were all right.

In his many interviews with District Attorney Graham, Holmes persisted that the three missing Pietzel children were with Minnie Williams in London. He even persuaded Mr. Graham to have an advertisement in the shape of a cipher puzzle inserted in a New-York paper for the purpose of bringing Minnie Williams and the little Pietzels back from Europe. The District Attorney placed little faith in what Holmes had told him, but the advertisement was published as a sort of last and hopeless effort. When the bodies of Nellie and Alice Pietzel were unearthed in Toronto Holmes denied having killed them. When Howard's charred bones were located in a superannuated stove in Irvington, Ind., Holmes calmly denied any knowledge of the lad's end. When the two murders of Minnie Williams and her sister were discovered, Holmes said Minnie killed Nancy in a jealous frenzy, and he buried the body in Lake Michigan. He vigorously denied having put Minnie to death so as to secure her property. The disappearance of Emily Cygrand was traced to Holmes, but the criminal said he knew nothing of the girl's fate. The partially consumed bones that were found in the Chicago "castle" are known to be those of some of Holmes's victims. About the last time that Holmes was taken to the District Attorney's office to "confess," Mr. Graham lost patience with him. Holmes gave a repetition of his picturesque falsehoods. He actually gave the District Attorney a veritable "jolly" about the Pietzel family and Minnie Williams being still alive. The scene that ensued was extremely dramatic. Mr. Graham said:

"Holmes, you are an infernal, lying murderer. I will hang you in Philadelphia for the murder of Benjamin Pietzel."

Holmes's nerve was still with him, and he said:

"I defy you. You have no evidence to prove me guilty."

Mr. Graham looked with disgust and determination at Holmes and said:

"You will surely hang in Philadelphia for murdering Benjamin Pietzel."

The trial and conviction followed. The District Attorney endeavored to prove during the trial, through Detective Geyer, that Holmes also killed the Pietzel children; but Judge Arnold, before whom the case was tried, declared this to be irrelevant. Geyer had unearthed the murder of the children after a prolonged investigation, and the Commonwealth was prepared to prove that Holmes also committed those crimes.

KILLED IN A DRUNKEN BRAWL.

Elmer E. Holloway Knocked Down by James McQuillan in a Quarrel.

Elmer E. Holloway, a young man who was until a few days ago a waiter in a restaurant at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, was killed early yesterday morning in a brawl with James McQuillan, a bartender employed in the saloon of his brother, George McQuillan, at 216 Seventh Avenue.

The quarrel occurred in Twenty-second Street, just west of Seventh Avenue, and McQuillan struck Holloway three terrific blows in the face, knocking him down. Holloway's head struck with great force on the curbstone, and his skull was fractured, causing death in a few minutes.

Holloway, it is said, belonged to a very respectable family in Michigan. He received a college education, and his family expected him to enter one of the learned professions, but he was headstrong and wayward, and left his home in disgrace. He drifted into this city and became a restaurant waiter, but he was so dissipated that he could not long keep a situation. His most intimate friend in this city was "Doc" Roussin, also a waiter, and the two young men roomed together at 215 West Twenty-second Street.

In company with Carrie Simon, Holloway and Roussin had been carousing Wednesday night, and the trio were under the influence of liquor when, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, they encountered McQuillan and a friend, who had just left George McQuillan's liquor store. McQuillan was intoxicated. Roussin was acquainted with him, and accosted him. The four men and the woman talked together apparently in a friendly manner. McQuillan passed a bottle of whisky, and all of the party partook of the liquor.

Suddenly and apparently without any particular reason, angry words passed between McQuillan and Holloway. Exactly what the quarrel was about none of the men or the woman seemed to know yesterday, but it was said that McQuillan had made a remark to the woman which Holloway resented.

The war of words lasted only a few moments, and then McQuillan, who is reputed to be a skilful boxer and a hard hitter, struck Holloway a terrific blow in the face with his right hand, then with his left hand, and again with his right.

Holloway, who was too drunk to either defend himself or run away, staggered under the blows and fell into the gutter, striking his head against the curbstone with full force. He did not move after he fell, and when an ambulance, which had been summoned by policemen who had been attracted by the screams of the woman, arrived, the doctor who accompanied it found that Holloway was dead.

The woman pointed out McQuillan as the man who had assaulted Holloway, and he was arrested. Roussin and the woman were also taken to the station house as witnesses. The body of the dead waiter was taken to the Morgue.

McQuillan, Roussin, and Carrie Simon were arraigned later before Magistrate Mott, in the Jefferson Market Police Court. After a preliminary examination the Magistrate directed Roussin to make a formal complaint of manslaughter against McQuillan. The examination on this complaint was set down for May 18, and McQuillan was committed to prison in default of $5,000 bail. Roussin and the Simon woman were sent to the House of Detention as witnesses.

Previous to the encounter with McQuillan, Holloway and Roussin had been engaged, it is said, in a quarrel with some men in a street car, who had made remarks about the woman who was with them.

MESSENGER BOYS ON BICYCLES.

Long-Distance Parade and Test Run Made in Excellent Time.

The bicycle corps of the American District Telegraph Company's messengers had a parade yesterday. The boys were neat and wore natty uniforms and tan leggins, and all were as expert in riding as those bicyclists who venture on Broadway in the busy hours.

The parade started at Twenty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, and the course was Broadway to Battery Place, and the corps then wheeled to the Produce, Cotton, and Stock Exchanges, and then took Nassau Street to Fulton Street and Broadway to Park Row. The youngsters were everywhere well received and complimented.

Inspector Van Nortwick was in charge of the corps, and the lads behaved until they reached Lower Broadway. He had been cut off by vehicles, and as soon as the messengers discovered that they were not under surveillance they began to "scorch." One of them came into collision with an Italian vendor's wagon and fell. He rose with a challenge to fight. His comrades, profiting by the diversion, snatched fruit from the wagon and dashed off. The boy who wanted to fight the vendor escaped.

The time made was excellent. The start was at 12:40 P. M., Fourteenth Street was reached at 12:45, and 599 Broadway, where the corps reported, at 12:56. At 1:06 P. M. the leaders passed Bowling Green. It was a good test for long-distance messages.

WATER WAS TOO COLD FOR BETSY.

She Refused to Eat Anything Until It Was Warmed.

The sea cow, whose first name is Betsy, and who is the latest arrival in the Central Park Zoo, proved the source of some anxiety because she refused to eat.

The ungainly creature sank to the bottom of her tank, and refused the most enticing delicacies that were offered to her. Superintendent Smith of the menagerie consulted his books, and learned that Betsy was a mammal, and that her proper diet was seaweed. But seaweed cannot be procured here until June.

Grass and lettuce were thrown to the monster yesterday, but she blinked at them from the bottom of her tank, and refused to rise to the surface.

A happy idea came to Pheasantry Keeper Snyder after a while. He poured warm water into the tank by the pailful. As soon as she felt the water growing warmer Betsy thawed out, rose with a snort of satisfaction, and ate all the grass there was in sight.

THIS DISGUSTS PEFFER

BOND INVESTIGATION, BUT NOT AS THE POPULISTS WANTED IT.

Finance Committee of the Senate to Consider Wild Charges Made—Six Democrats and Six Republicans Investigators—The Kansan's Resolution Thrown Out—Senators Who Hoped to Hurt the Administration Are Disappointed.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The bond resolution which has been so long pending in the Senate was finally disposed of to-day, having been agreed to by a vote of 51 yeas to 6 nays. As originally offered by Mr. Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) it provided for a select committee to investigate all the facts and circumstances attending the issue and sale of Government bonds in the years 1894, 1895, and 1896; but it had been amended yesterday by the substitution of the Finance Committee for a select committee, and it was in that shape that it was agreed to to-day.

The Finance Committee consists of six Republican Senators—Messrs. Morrill, (Vt.,) Sherman, (Ohio,) Allison, (Iowa,) Aldrich, (R. I.,) Platt, (Conn.,) and Wolcott, (Col.;) of six Democratic Senators—Messrs. Voorhees, (Ind.,) Harris, (Tenn.,) Vest, (Mo.,) Jones, (Ark.,) White, (Cal.,) and Walthall, (Miss.,) and one Populist—Mr. Jones, (Nev.) All the Republicans in the city who were not paired supported the resolutions, as did their allies, the Populists. The vote was taken at 4 o'clock, the preceding two hours being devoted to a discussion of the silver question by Mr. Palmer and Mr. Vest, and to an elaboration of his argument in opposition to the resolutions by Mr. Hill.

There was a promise of excitement when Mr. Hill asked Mr. Pettigrew to give his authority for a statement concerning a certain telegram alleged to have been sent by the Treasury Department relating to the last bond issue and received an ambiguous reply. The only inference to be drawn from Mr. Hill's caustic rejoinder was that the South Dakota Senator had drawn upon his imagination in making this assertion. The Treasury Department has assured Mr. Hill that there is no record of such a dispatch having been sent.

The galleries of the Senate were crowded while the debate was under way, but there was little of interest in the proceedings, and the vote was taken promptly at the hour agreed upon.

Mr. Peffer is disappointed at the refusal of the Senate to permit a select committee to conduct the investigation. He does not look for speedy action by the Finance Committee, which is to make the inquiry, and it is certain that the other Senators who expected to injure the Administration by means of these resolutions are not now hopeful of much success. It is well that the country should know that the Republicans, who were instrumental in bringing about the conditions which made bond issues necessary, were, with one or two exceptions, in favor of the mud-slinging programme instituted by Mr. Peffer.

COL. LUDLOW BECOMES ANGRY.

An Unheard Witness on the Nicaragua Canal Question.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Col. Ludlow gave further testimony to-day before the House Commerce Committee, in reply to Mr. Warner Miller, regarding the Nicaragua Canal, but nothing that was not largely "thrashed-over straw" developed. At one point in the investigation Col. Ludlow took umbrage at a question propounded to him by Mr. Doolittle, (Rep., Washington,) a member of the committee, in regard to the evidence of Engineer Davis, which Col. Ludlow had quoted approvingly. Mr. Doolittle asked if Mr. Warner Miller had not stated that Mr. Davis had been discharged from the service of the company.

Col. Ludlow replied that Mr. Miller had so stated, and added that he had also made "other statements."

Mr. Doolittle remarked that it was unnecessary to refer to Mr. Davis further. To this Col. Ludlow answered, with some warmth, that he appeared before the committee as the representative of the Government and the Board of Engineers, and as Mr. Davis's name had been brought up he wished to speak further about him.

Mr. Doolittle rejoined that he also represented the Government and his constituents and nobody else, and he did not wish to be reflected upon.

Col. Ludlow, in response, challenged any one to say that he had not been courteous to all members of the committee.

Just as Col. Ludlow was concluding his evidence, a tall, rather distinguished-looking man who had been sitting in the room for about half an hour, arose and said he would like to have an opportunity to contradict some statements of Col. Ludlow.

Asked by Chairman Hepburn who he was, he replied: "I am an officer of the late Confederate Army, a general officer of the European Army, and have been a Consul of the United States and adviser to the President of Costa Rica. I have written articles on this subject, and am prepared to speak. My name is McIvor."

A motion to adjourn was made and carried. As the members were leaving the room Col. McIvor declared in a loud voice that Col. Ludlow had deceived the committee and the public. "Where," he asked, "is this Col. Ludlow? Who is he?"

Col. Ludlow being made known to him, he stepped up to him and, in an excited manner, exclaimed: "I denounce your statements!"

Col. Ludlow laughingly replied that he had been misquoted.

Col. McIvor then turned to the few members of the committee remaining in the room and said that he wished to discuss the canal from a strategic standpoint, and, being a military man, he was competent to do this. Little or no attention being paid to the self-announced strategic expert, he said the committee had no right to snub him, and as an American citizen he demanded to be heard. After this he grew more excited, and proclaimed that he did not come here to be insulted by a "few dogs," or by this accursed Administration. Some one suggested that he write his argument and send it to the committee. He replied that he only wrote to "intimate friends," and that he did not know any man in the room. He then left, declaring "that he was afraid of no man and was responsible to his God alone."

The committee adjourned until to-morrow.

MR. PICKLER MAKES TROUBLE.

He Takes Every Opportunity to Delay the House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—There was a reminder of the scenes and experiences in the Fifty-first Congress to-day, when Mr. Pickler, (Rep., S. D.,) who was unable yesterday to secure as long a session as he desired for the consideration of private pension bills, made the point of no quorum before the Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read. Fifteen minutes passed before 179 members appeared, and then Mr. Pickler insisted upon having the Journal read in extenso, including the names of the absentees on roll call. He also objected to the pro forma suggestion that the Journal be considered as approved, requiring a vote upon the question. Throughout the session Mr. Pickler demanded the regular order at every opportunity, finally explaining that he was moved thereto by the hope that the House would thus find time to consider private pension bills.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) called Mr. Pickler's attention to the fact that his action tended only to defeat his expressed purpose, inasmuch as those bills could be taken up only by unanimous consent. This Mr. Pickler interpreted to veil a threat that unanimous consent would not be given, and remarked that he "accepted service." The talent there stopped, and, after transacting some unimportant business, the House, at 3:40 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

DO NOT WANT THE PALISADES.

Little Hope of Their Being Converted into a National Park.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—There is no hope for the bill introduced in both houses authorizing the Government to set aside the Palisades of the Hudson for the purpose of a National military park. The bill, which recently was referred to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, was sent to the Secretary of War, with a request for his opinion as to the advisability of the Government taking the proposed action. Secretary Lamont has sent a brief reply, indicating his disapproval of the entire proposition. In his opinion the site is not a proper one for a National park.

Mr. Sewell of New-Jersey, who introduced the bill in the Senate, said this afternoon to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the bill would not pass, and that the proper course for the two States of New-York and New-Jersey to pursue was to take steps to acquire the Palisades.

In his opinion, the National Government would be more disposed to aid the project if the people of the States had displayed a willingness to save the Palisades from the quarry vandals by the expenditure of their own money.

Congressional Doings.

—Secretary Carlisle yesterday sent to the House the draft of a bill recommending the sale of the following abandoned public buildings: Custom House, Astoria, Oregon; Court House lot, Key West, Fla.; Custom House, Erie, Penn.; Custom House, Monterey, Cal.; boarding station, Parish of Plaquemine, La.; Rigolet's customs station, below New-Orleans, La.; quarantine warehouse, Parish of Plaquemine, La.; customs lots at St. Augustine, Fla.; Sag Harbor, N. Y., and Perth Amboy, N. J.

—Frank A. Flower of West Superior, Wis., appeared before the House Committee on Railways and Canals yesterday in support of the Cooper bill to construct a ship canal around Niagara Falls to the Atlantic Ocean by the way of New-York. He said the persons interested would have no difficulty in procuring the funds necessary to construct the waterway.

—In the Senate yesterday, the River and Harbor bill being under consideration, an amendment was offered to the paragraph appropriating $500,000 for continuing similar improvements on the Delaware River from Trenton to its mouth. The amendment proposed to reduce the appropriation to $250,000. This amendment was rejected, and the amount remains at $500,000.

—The Senate has agreed to the conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and so has disposed of the question of compensation to United States District Attorneys and Marshals, a schedule of salaries being arranged varying with the judicial districts. There are still half a dozen other matters in the bill not yet settled. A further conference has been ordered.

A DESPERATE BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Thomas Dugan Gave the Jersey City Police Much Trouble.

The Jersey City police have been looking for Thomas Dugan, an alleged burglar, said to have committed many robberies in that city, Hoboken, Union Hill, and in other towns in North Hudson County. The houses of his sisters, at 126 Railroad Avenue and 44 Ogden Street, have been watched by the police with the hope that he would visit either one, and in this way be caught. Hattie Dugan resides in Railroad Avenue, and with her lives Annie McDermott. Henrietta Dugan lives in the Ogden Street house.

A trunk belonging to Dugan had been left with Hattie Dugan. He called to get this trunk yesterday afternoon and wanted to place it on a truck to carry it away. His sister was opposed to letting him have the trunk and he took it from the house at the point of a pistol. Placing it on the truck, he was about to drive away with it, when Miss Dugan went to the street and took hold of the reins of the horse. Her brother drew a revolver and told her to let go or he would shoot her. She refused to do so, and she claims he fired a shot at her, but she was not struck by the bullet.

The fight attracted the attention of Herman Rocktoff, Edward Beakes, and Frank Teal, three special Deputy Sheriffs. They attempted to take Dugan into custody, but he pointed the revolver at them and threatened to shoot the first one of them who touched him. He then started and ran down Third Street. At the corner of Barrow Street Teal caught up with him, when he again drew the revolver and struck Teal over the back of the head with it. He then ran to the Pennsylvania Railroad yards. Police Headquarters was notified and Capt. McNulty of the Sixth Precinct was ordered to watch the Ogden Street house. He sent a squad of policemen there, and as they arrived at the house, they saw Dugan going in. He drew the revolver when he was commanded to surrender, and placing his Sister Henrietta between him and the policemen, he said he would shoot the first one of them who attempted to lay hands on him. There were many policemen about the house, however, and while he stood pointing the pistol at those in the front of the house, several of the officers gained an entrance by means of a rear door. When he saw he was surrounded he surrendered. He was placed in handcuffs and was taken to the station house and locked up.

The police believe he is the man who, some time ago, shot John Smith in Union Hill when Smith saw him robbing his house. He is regarded as a desperate character. The trunk, which is supposed to contain goods stolen by Dugan, was seized by the police, and is now at Headquarters.

RIFLE TESTS AT CREEDMOOR.

Competition for an Arm for the National Guard.

The rifle tests before the State Board of Examiners for the purpose of selecting an improved arm for the use of the National Guard of the State of New-York were continued yesterday at the Creedmoor Range. The full board, consisting of Albert D. Shaw, Eliphalet W. Bliss, Robert H. Thurston, and Henry E. Abell, was present at the tests, and, as the weather conditions were particularly favorable, all went smoothly, with the exception that one of the competing rifles had to be retired on account of the breaking of a breech pin.

The tests were for rapidity and accuracy, and the requirements were as follows:

Fifteen shots from the shoulder as a magazine gun, beginning with the magazine charged, by an expert or one familiar with the arm, and the same test repeated under the same conditions, but by one not familiar with the arm.

From the shoulder for one minute as a single loader, beginning with the magazine empty.

Ten shots from the shoulder with the gun worked alternately as a single loader and magazine.

There were six guns entered in yesterday's contest, namely, the Savage, Briggs-Kneeland, Winchester, Burton, Blake, and Putnam. Each arm was exhibited by an expert employed by the manufacturer, and the board made its own test through Expert Rifle Shot William T. Crane. Each gun stood the tests through which it was put, with the exception of the Savage rifle, which broke down during the one-minute single-loader test.

The Winchester rifle, operated by Mr. Van Dyke, easily outclassed the others in the matter of rapidity, but the question came up concerning the possibility of the breech becoming choked in case the cartridge was not inserted in just the proper manner. There is much rivalry, some friendly and some otherwise, between the competitors, which makes the tests all the more interesting, as each exhibitor is anxious to have his rifle show to the best advantage.

The board hopes to finish the tests to-day, when the rifles will be fired at a distance of 1,000 yards.

Division of Contracts Proposed.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Capt. Sampson, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, has recommended to Secretary Herbert that the contracts for the armor intended for the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky be divided among the two bidders, the Carnegie Steel Company of Pittsburg and the Bethlehem Steel Company of Bethlehem, Penn., to the former being given the manufacture of 3,007 tons and to the latter 2,653. The division was made on the basis of the bids in the separate exhibit. Each exhibit and the bids of both companies thereon were compared, and the firm making the lowest proposal received the award in that particular class. The amount of the Carnegie contract will be $1,660,518.20, and that of the Bethlehem $1,462,191.80, a total of $3,122,710. Secretary Herbert has the privilege of accepting or rejecting the recommendation.

Econo-my—just think—every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses. This is true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla and is an unanswerable argument as to merit, strength, and economy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SYMPATHY FOR FLECHTER

EXPECTED THAT THE VIOLIN DEALER WILL BE SENTENCED TO-DAY.

May Be Sent to Prison for Five Years for Having in His Possession a Stradivarius Violin Stolen from the Late Prof. John Joseph Bott—Recorder Goff Urged to be Merciful—Something About Stradivarius and His Instruments.

It is expected that sentence will be pronounced to-day on Victor S. Flechter, who was convicted last Friday on the the charge of having in his possession a Stadivarius violin stolen from the late John Joseph Bott. Sympathy for him seems to have been excited among certain Hebrews, who have strongly urged Recorder Goff to be merciful. The extreme penalty is five years' imprisonment. Wednesday had been set for sentence. It was postponed at the solicitation of Flechter's friends, possibly with the view of enabling them to consider the advisability of appeal. To-day's proceedings will accordingly be awaited with interest.

The case against Flechter commanded wide attention, less on account of the defendant's personality, prominent as that has been in the musical instrument trade, than because of the crime charged specifically against him. Stradivarius is a name to conjure with. His work has been the aspiration of makers the world over. Performers have paid him homage for nearly a century. Poets have enshrined his art. Musical tradition has placed him at the head of the Cremonese school, which perfected the violin. The violin writer Hart says he is as little likely to be dethroned as Shakespeare.

Ownership of a Stradivarius has been the goal toward which dealers, performers, and collectors have worked for many years. It carries reputation with it, for close track is kept of the product of his skill, and one whose instrument is recognized as genuine becomes thereby a character in musical history. The price considered fair for a genuine "Strad" is $5,000. One of that make, known as "The Messiah," brought $10,000 in London.

Stradivarius lived to the age of ninety-four years. He started at the trade in early life, and worked until his last illness, not a long one. Unlike many of his contemporaries, he was in easy circumstances. Some accounts say that his townspeople, when expressing their notion of wealth, spoke of him. "As rich as Stradivarius" seems to have been a common Cremonese metaphor. His condition enabled him to devote himself to his art, undisturbed by worriment over revenue. At first his work bore the name of Nicolas Amati, with whom he had studied. From the age of twenty-six years until he was forty-six years old

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

ANNUAL MEETING OF MICHIGAN CENTRAL STOCKHOLDERS.

Old Board of Directors Re-elected—An Increase in the Gross Earnings Last Year of More than $1,067,000—The Net Revenue Applicable to the Stock Amounts to 4.32 Per Cent.—Other Railroad Matters.

The annual report of the Michigan Central, which was submitted at the annual meeting of stockholders in Detroit yesterday, shows that the gross earnings of the road for the year ended Dec. 31 were $13,651,421, an increase of $1,067,408; the operating expenses and taxes were $10,183,231, an increase of $1,039,123; the net earnings $3,468,190, an increase of $28,285, and the interest and rentals were $2,402,201, an increase of $1,016. The balance of total income amounted to $810,351, and there is a surplus on hand of $90,831.

A reduction of $294 in the capital stock of the company was caused by the purchase and retirement of stock scrip. The fixed charges for the current year will be reduced $7,500 by the purchase and cancelation on Dec. 31, 1895, of $150,000 5 per cent. extended consolidated mortgage bonds of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad, a leased line.

The net revenue applicable to the stock was 4.32 per cent. in 1895, against 4.25 per cent. in 1894. The freight traffic shows an increase in tons moved one mile of 277,602,000, and in earnings of $864,000, both through and local traffic making a gain. The rate per ton per mile decreased from 0.687 cents in 1894 to 0.617 in 1895. The passenger traffic shows an increase of 8,097,000 in passengers moved one mile and an increase of $173,000 in earnings. The rate per passenger per mile shows a decrease from 2.258 to 2.252 cents.

The old Board of Directors was re-elected without opposition at yesterday's meeting. Cornelius Vanderbilt will continue to act as Chairman of the board, and H. B. Ledyard will be re-elected President.

Rates to Mexican Points.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The Board of Administration of the Southwestern Traffic Association in St. Louis yesterday authorized the American representatives of Mexican lines located in Chicago to make rates to Monterey, Mexico, by agreement, necessary to meet competition through Tampico, until further notice. A rate of $1 per 100 pounds was authorized on sugar, owner's risk, from the City of Mexico to St. Louis; fifth-class differentials to apply in making rates to points in defined territory.

An emergency rate of 20 cents per 100 pounds was authorized on oats, in carloads, from Texas common points to New-Orleans, Memphis, and Kansas City, and 25 cents per 100 pounds in St. Louis, good until June 20, 1896. On asphaltum gum and bituminous rock, in straight or mixed carloads, from Cline, Texas, a rate of 30 cents per 100 pounds was made to New-York by Gulf routes.

Land Grants Approved.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Secretary of the Interior has approved as a basis for the patents a list of lands embracing 3,267 acres selected by the Southern Pacific Railroad in the Los Angeles, Cal., land district. To the Oregon and California Railroad, 6,306 acres in the Oregon City, Oregon, land district; 287,753 acres in the Redding, Cal., land district; 5,185 acres in the Roseburg, Oregon land district. To the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company 110 acres in the Montgomery, Ala., land district. To the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, 8,246 acres in the Walla Walla land district, Washington, and 13,522 acres in the Columbia land district, Washington.

Board of Control to Meet.

It is expected that representatives of the Canadian Pacific and the Norfolk and Western Railroads will attend the session of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association in this city to-day. In that event there will undoubtedly be a very interesting and important discussion of the general situation. Parties to the joint traffic agreement feel that the operation of that agreement would be much more effective if the Canadian Pacific, the Norfolk and Western, and two or three other roads could be induced to co-operate. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk, will attend the meeting today.

Lake and Rail Rates.

After two days of discussion, the representatives of the various lake and rail transportation lines came to the conclusion yesterday that the best thing they could do was to leave the west-bound freight rates unchanged. The proposition to reduce the difference between the rate from Duluth and the rate from Chicago was laid on the table, and all of the lines interested pledged themselves to endeavor to maintain the existing schedules of rates throughout the Summer season. A meeting of the representatives of some of the lake and rail lines will be held to-day for the purpose of working out certain details in the rate apportionment.

Elevated Ticket Offices Closed.

The officials of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad have discovered that the road is not paying as well as they think it should, and, in order to reduce expenses, began at 1 o'clock yesterday morning to close all their ticket offices during certain hours. Hereafter the fares will be collected on the 5 trains by the conductors from 1 o'clock to 5 o'clock in the morning. The ticket sellers will work two hours less each day and will receive 25 cents less a day. In the future they will receive only $1.75 a day.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Articles of incorporation have been issued to the Lehigh and Lake Erie Railroad Company, with a capital of $250,000. This company will construct a standard-gauge steam road from a point on the Lehigh Valley about one-half mile west of its crossing at Union Road, in the town of Cheektowaga, Erie County, thence southerly, westerly, and northerly through the towns of Cheektowaga and West Seneca to a point in Buffalo known as Tifft Farm. The road will be ten miles long. The Directors named in the Articles are Robert H. Sayre of South Bethlehem, Penn.; Charles Harshorne of Marion Station, Penn.; John B. Garrett of Rosemont, Penn.; Wilson S. Bissell, Herbert P. Bissell, Martin Carey, and Mark L. Luther of Buffalo.

—After repeatedly complaining of overcharges on grain shipments from Northwestern Iowa points to Chicago by the railroads, the association of grain dealers of Northwestern Iowa has resolved at an early date to commence suits against the Sioux City and Pacific, the Sioux City and Northern, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Northwestern, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road to recover something like $1,000,000 of such alleged overcharges.

—Permission has been granted to the Peckspott Connecting Railroad Company by the State Railroad Commission to construct a four-mile stretch of road in Madison County, between Peckspott and Morrisville. The road is to connect two points on the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad, and is constructed for the purpose of avoiding a seventy-nine-foot grade at that point.

—The various leased lines of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern system held their annual meeting in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, last Wednesday. All the old Directors were re-elected, and they chose the following officers: C. J. Ives, President-General Manager; J. C. Broechemit, Vice President; W. P. Brady, Secretary; W. F. White, Chief Engineer.

—Official reports show that the earnings in Michigan of railroad companies for February were $2,122,877, an increase over the corresponding month of last year of $198,596. The earnings to March 1, this year, were $4,297,381, an increase over the same period of 1895 of $379,122, or 8.82 per cent.

—The annual report of the Yonkers Railroad Company shows that it carried 1,486,485 persons during the past year; passenger car mileage, 397,350; total length of tracks and sidings, 9.01 miles; number of cars, 27; accidents to passengers, 6; to employes, 5; to others, 9; total, 20.

—At the annual meeting of the Norfolk and Western Railroad and allied corporations, in Roanoke, Va., on Wednesday, F. J. Kimball was re-elected President of the Norfolk and Western and the Roanoke machine works, and the old Board of Directors was re-elected.

—J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that they have acquired another of the Northern Pacific branch lines, viz., the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Terminal Railway on the basis of 50 per cent. in new Northern Pacific 3s and 50 per cent. in new Northern Pacific preferred stock.

—Directors of the Elmira and Lake Ontario Railroad were elected in this city yesterday as follows: G. B. Roberts, Frank Thomson, J. N. Hutchinson, Henry D. Welsh, B. F. Newcomer, John P. Green, Charles E. Pugh, E. B. Parsons, and Stephen W. White.

—On the first of the month the London office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was discontinued.

—President Woodford of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton is in New-York for a few days.

—A. A. Robinson was elected President of the Mexican Central Road last Wednesday.

—George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Road, is in New-York.

—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central, is in this city.

THE WOOL GROWERS OF WYOMING.

Immense and Profitable Flocks of Sheep That Have a Wide Range.

Casper (Wyoming) Letter to Chicago Chronicle.

This is the centre of the most important sheep country in the United States, and sheep shearing is now at its height. Half a million sheep are grazing to-day on the low hills and prairie and among the mountains that are tributary to this place. In every direction as far as the eye can reach can be seen flocks of sheep.

These sheep cover a range that extends about 140 miles to the west, 75 miles to the north, 40 miles to the east, and 50 miles to the south. There will be 3,500,000 pounds of wool shipped from this city this season. In this city alone more than 300,000 sheep will be shorn. Hundreds of men are employed for the sole purpose of shearing. When the shearing is all over and the wool has been disposed of, the season's clip will yield nearly $250,000.

Each one of the animals costs his owner from 55 cents to 65 cents a year. Each one is worth from 75 cents to $1. With his wool alone, then, each sheep pays for his keeping and a little more. The profit to his owner comes not so much from his wool as from the very large natural yearly increase to his flock, or band, as they are called here. The sheep is beneficial not alone to his owner, but also to the herder, who, perhaps, has him "on shares"; the shearer, who gets 7 cents for every sheep he shears, (and he can make about $7 a day, for he can shear at least 100 sheep every day,) and the owner of the "dipping" pen, to whom is paid 1½ cents for every sheep dipped.

This is an ideal sheep country. In the first place, there is unlimited free range. This fact is a most important one. In many portions of the West the issue has arisen between the sheep and cattle men and the farmers of the desirability of free range. In many places the farmers have carried the day, and as a result a country that was undoubtedly intended for a sheep or cattle country is being spoiled for that purpose by a vain attempt to make it an agricultural country. Here, however, no such vexing questions arise.

Aside from the free range, there are two very important factors that make the country excellent. First, and what is probably of greatest importance, is the supply of water. The Platte River runs through this State, and the ground is broken by many canons and draws, through which flow the Spring floods that result from the melting of the snow.

Coupled with this, there is the very best of feed. Upon the prairies grow five distinct kinds of sage brush—the "salt sage," the "white sage, the "sweet sage," the "black mammoth sage," and the common sage. Of these five kinds the first three named afford the sheep's natural food. The "salt sage" is especially nutritious, and upon it the sheep fatten as they will upon no other kind of food. Aside from the sage brush, there is a bush called the "greasewood," that stands about two feet high, with thick, pulpy leaves that have a strong salt taste. This affords excellent food and is very fattening.

The climatic conditions are peculiarly adapted to sheep raising. The storms as a rule are not very severe, yet there is always enough snow to furnish water when the Spring thaws begin. Then after the shearing has begun, there is, as a rule, very little prospect of sudden and severe storms.

Casper is situated at the western terminus of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, the only road that enters this country. This road has done a great deal to make Casper a lively and flourishing young city, and has done much to encourage the industry here. The town is beautifully located on the Platte River, at the foot of a range of high hills that are the foothills of the Black Hills. It is kept up by the sheep industry, and is a typical sheep town. Its principal business men are sheep owners who have come here from the East.

The herders and shearers live a restless life. The sheep travel in bands of about 3,000 each. There are two herders with each band. One of them tends the sheep and protects them from the coyotes and wolves, and the other is known as the camp mover. It is his business to select sites for new camps when it is deemed advisable to move, and take care of the tents and baggage and move the camp.

The men live in tents for the most part, although some of them, generally married men, have immense wagons, canvas covered, in which they live with their families. These wagons are very picturesque, and are often furnished in the best style, with spring beds, cookstove, cupboards, flour chests, and all conveniences. They live in them the year round, and know no other home.

The shearers are generally rovers. They go in bands from place to place, as the shearing progresses. When it is all over here, they go to some other part of the country and start in again. There are a few local shearers who stay here all year shearing.

Last Spring the steam shearing machine was introduced here. Experienced operators from Australia were brought over, repairs were all procured from England, and the introduction of the machine was attended by great expense. The machines proved practically useless. It was found that they did not do the work any quicker than it is done by hand, and the sand and oil in the wool retarded the action of the machines. It is not believed they will be used again here, as the expense necessary to operate them and keep them in repair is more than the business will warrant at the present low prices of wool.

The sheep raised here are principally merinos. They are a large, hardy breed, and when crossed with Shropshires, as is now being extensively done, make the most valuable product. The strain produced by thus crossing them is unusually hardy, the staple is long, and the quality of wool very good.

The principal markets are Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia. Representatives from the largest commission houses in these cities come here every year to contract for the wool. The price ranges from 5 cents to 7 cents for wool "in the grease," this being the term applied to wool as it is immediately after shearing.

Many Shad in the Delaware.

From The Port Jervis Union, May 1.

A number of our local fishermen, who have been casting their nets in the Bell fisheries on the Pennsylvania shore, opposite Tri-States Rock, for the past week have been successful in landing an immense quantity of shad. The largest haul was accomplished last night, when upward of 600 shad were landed. The oldest fishermen say that they have never witnessed such large shoals of shad in the Delaware as it contains this season.

At the Lackawaxen Dam an unusual spectacle is seen. Thousands of shad which cannot get through the defective fish ways struggle to swim through a narrow channel near the water's edge, and barely succeed in wedging themselves in. Fish Commissioner Miller of Pennsylvania is on the ground and absolutely prohibits the removal of any fish, except when they are caught in nets. The fish taken at the Bell fisheries last night were splendid specimens. They were mostly disposed of at the village markets and sold from house to house. Fine shad were sold in Matamoras to-day as cheap as 5 cents each.

West Virginia Election Law Defect.

From The Baltimore American.

The Supreme Court of West Virginia, in the case of J. W. Goshorn against the Republican County Committee, in which the plaintiff demanded that his name be placed on the ticket as a candidate for Clerk of the court, quashed the alternate mandamus heretofore issued against the committee on the ground that the election law of the State does not give the courts jurisdiction over primary elections or conventions. This leaves the matter in the hands of the County Committee, and is a knock-out for Goshorn, unless the committee reconsiders its action and decides to place him on the ticket. The decision is important in showing that the election laws of the State are defective.

Hood's Pills

Win favor everywhere, because they are so easy to take, so gentle yet reliable, in fact perfectly satisfactory as a family cathartic. Cure sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, nausea, bad taste. 25c.

TALK ABOUT TENEMENTS

PHASES OF QUESTION DISCUSSED BEFORE THE BAPTISTS' UNION.

Arthur W. Milbury Tells How the Poor in This City Live and of the Splendid Park System—Suggests Using East River Islands for Recreation Places — Ernest Flagg Would Have a National School to Train Architects.

The tenement house question was discussed last evening by seven speakers at the Baptist Social Union's banquet at the Savoy Hotel. About 200 members and guests sat down to the dinner in the gold room and listened afterward to the speeches. George Flint Warren, Jr., presided. The toasts and speakers were as follows:

"Tenements and Lodging Houses at Home and Abroad," Arthur W. Milbury, Secretary of the Improved Housing Council Committee on Model Apartment Houses; "What Our Council Is Doing," W. Bayard Cutting, Vice Chairman of the Improved Housing Council; "Scientific Planning," Ernest Flagg, architect of the D. O. Mills model tenements, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Corcoran Art Gallery; "Rapid Transit and Suburban Homes," Prof. E. R. L. Gould of Johns Hopkins and Chicago Universities; "Relation of the Tenement to the Street," Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of the Department of Street Cleaning, New-York; "Does Improved Housing Pay?" Alfred T. White, ex-Commissioner of City Works of Brooklyn; "The Ethical Side of the Question," the Rev. William S. Rainsford, pastor of St. George's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Warren introduced Mr. Milbury. The room was darkened and pictures illustrating the address were thrown on a sheet at the end of the room. Mr. Milbury, who is also Secretary of the Industrial Christian Alliance, said:

"According to the report of the Tenement House (Gilder) Committee of 1894, fully four-fifths of the population of the City of New-York live in tenements. Or, in round figures, 1,600,000 out of 2,000,000 people dwell in tenements. This one fact flashes a great light on the vast importance of this question.

"How do our poor live? Let me give you one illustration. In one wing of its investigation the Gilder committee found 15,726 families, averaging 3.7 persons each, living in tenements averaging in size only 284 square feet of floor area. When you go home, measure one of your large rooms and see for yourselves what this means. These families paid rent on an average of $9.91 per month, considerably in excess of 25 per cent. of the earnings of the entire family. The dwellers in our slum tenements, where you would not stable your horses, pay more rent per square foot for their miserable accommodations than any gentleman who listens to me this evening.

"Parks are closely allied to the tenement question. They are well called the lungs of a city. In New-York City 7½ per cent. of the entire acreage is devoted to parks, but below Fourteenth Street, where nearly half our people live, only 2½ per cent. of the acreage is devoted to parks. Where they are most needed they are least found. It is safe to assert that our splendid park system, from the Central Park north, is about as much use to the vast population south of Twenty-third Street as is Hyde Park or the Bois de Boulogne or the Thiergarten.

"Nature has provided New-York with the most splendid system of parks in the world. I refer to the islands in the East River, from Governors Island north, including Blackwell's, Ward's, Hart's, Randall's, and the other islands now devoted chiefly to prisons, almshouses, and hospitals. The city's wards might just as comfortably for themselves be housed on the Westchester Hills, or in many localities, and Greater New-York could have the most magnificent and easily accessible park system in the world."

W. Bayard Cutting spoke next on "What the Improved Housing Council is Doing," and Ernest Flagg followed on "Scientific Planning." He said:

"In determining upon the most suitable type of dwelling for the poor it is necessary to take into consideration local conditions, and the chief of those is the cost of the land. A type of dwelling which is admirably adapted to a place where land is cheap may be entirely unsuited to a place where land is dear; therefore, what is suitable for Brooklyn may be unsuitable for New-York. In very few American or European cities do we find the conditions which confront us here. Where the cost of land forms but a small item in the total cost the most satisfactory type of house would be one but two rooms deep, the front room facing the street and the rear room facing the yard or court, and this is the type of plan used for improved dwellings in most European cities.

"In attempting to solve the problem by a plan, one has three matters to deal with: First—The amount and disposition of space left vacant for light and air. Second—The part of the building which is not actually included in rooms. Third—The actual clear space in rooms.

"It is devoutly to be hoped that before very long the American people may find but what the French learned long ago—that economy, as regards agricultural training, does not consist in cutting down the time devoted to preparation or in limiting the expense of instruction, but in just the opposite direction; that every dollar intelligently laid out for this purpose will yield a return to the Nation of a thousand fold. Let us have a National school worthy of the country, where our young men can receive the same advantages which France provides for hers. Then such plans as that of the New-York tenement house will not be known among us."

Prof. E. R. L. Gould of Johns Hopkins and Chicago Universities spoke on "Rapid Transit and Suburban Homes." "Rapid transit," he said, "is the most important of all factors in improving the housing of a city's population. Firstly, because it extends the habitable area; and, secondly, by this extension helps to offset the consequences of rapidly rising values within or near congested districts. When electric cars now dashing, let us hope that means will be developed for bringing rapid transit among the dominant forces which make civilization and progress."

Alfred T. White, ex-Commissioner of City Works of Brooklyn, spoke on "Does Improved Housing Pay?" Mr. White answered this question in the affirmative. "There is no investment," he said, "I ever made which I would exchange for the satisfaction I have had every day for nearly twenty years through this venture in improving the dwellings for the working classes.

"On those who can but will not co-operate will rest the responsibility for the continuance of present conditions. For those who do co-operate will come not only the satisfaction of a fair financial return, but the pleasure of contributing to inspire new ambitions and to revive dying hopes in thousands of human breasts."

Col. Waring spoke on "Relation of the Tenement to the Street," and the Rev. William S. Rainsford, the last speaker, was heard on "The Ethical Side of the Question."

Imitation Seed Packages.

From The Washington Star.

There seems to be no end of trouble to the Agricultural Department from the distribution of seed this year. The department has learned that requests have been made on commercial seedsmen for seed put up in papers similar to those used by the Government and printed in simulation thereof. Acting Secretary Dabney has sent out notices to a large number of seedsmen in regard to the matter, stating that the department cannot permit the Government seed contractors or any seedsmen to sell seeds in packets bearing the name of the Department of Agriculture or any words which might cause the receiver of the package to believe that it was a part of the Government seed distribution. No seed can be distributed free of postage through the mails except that delivered upon the order of members of Congress by the Department of Agriculture, or sent out directly from the department. The act of March 3, 1875, confines the franking of seeds by members of Congress to those seeds which they receive for distribution from the Department of Agriculture.

A TRINITY OF EVILS.

Biliousness, sick headache, and irregularity of the bowels accompany each other. To the removal of this trinity of evils Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is especially adapted. It also cures dyspepsia, rheumatism, malarial complaints, biliousness, nervousness, and constipation. The most satisfactory results follow a fair trial. Use it daily.

A WHALE HUNT OFF PROVINCETOWN

Much of the Old-Time Romance Destroyed by Modern Methods.

From The Boston Transcript.

It was not long after 4 o'clock on a raw, windy morning a few days ago, that the little steamer Alma M., tripped her anchor in Provincetown Harbor and stood out for the buoy on the end of Long Point. She was bound for the outside of the Cape to hunt for whales. There have been quite a number of whales running in about the end of the Cape lately, and it looks as if there might be a return of the good times of two or three years ago, when sixty or seventy whales were captured by one boat in a single season.

The whales which run in here are finbacks and humpbacks, with once in a great while a right whale. The sperm whales are never found in the cold water round the outside of the Cape. They sometimes come pretty well north, but always keep in the warm waters of the Gulf Stream, unless they are sick, when they sometimes wander inshore.

Modern whaling, especially where it is done in shore boats, has but little of the element of romance which distinguished the work in the old days. Then the whale was harpooned from a rowboat, which was held fast to him by a line, and staid with him until he died. There was a strong element of danger in the work then, as the boats were sometimes towed under, and frequently smashed in an assault by the infuriated animal, which died slowly when only harpoons and lances were used. Now science has stepped in with the small, active steamer and the terrible bomb-lance gun. The whales are shot as one would shoot deer or other large game, and a well-aimed lance, exploding inside of the creature, will always cause a mortal wound, and will often lay him dead on the water with hardly a struggle. Still there is a good deal of excitement in a whale chase, and a good deal of patience and skill is necessary to get close to him, and to plant the lance where it will do the most good—or the most harm—according to the point of view.

It was still quite dark as the Alma M. swung out of the harbor and headed up the outside of the point. Capt. "Ed" Mayo, the commander, explained that there was no chance of finding whales in the bay at this time and that by the time the steamer had reached the point where they were likly to be found it would be broad day.

The little boat was kept jogging along, and soon after sunrise was tumbling about in the rough water off Race Point. For an hour or so the Alma M. bobbed along breaking the rough sea rolling in from the eastward and rounding the upper curve of the Cape. She stood well out to sea, and then Capt. Ed announced that he would run down toward Highland Light, as whales were sometimes seen down that way. Hardly had he swung the wheel over, however, when a sharp cry from the Portuguese deckhand announced that whales were in sight. It was no sonorous "There she blows!" but a sharp monosyllable, which sounded like "Ya!" as he pointed almost directly astern. How he ever distinguished them with the naked eye is something for a student of seamen's eyesight to explain, for to a landsman they were just distinguishable through the glass, two dark, sharply rounded lumps about a mile to the northward, rolling along, sometimes lost behind the waves, then appearing again, and all the time moving seaward.

"Humpbacks," says Capt. Ed, as he swings the wheel over. "'Tain't much of a show for 'em when they're movin' like that, but we'll try 'em."

The little steamer swings round in a sharp curve, and as she straightens up he pulls the jingle bell two or three times to tell the engineer to get all he can out of her, and she begins to smoke through the waves, more than once driving her head into a cross sea. At length we get up close enough to see that they are whales, and not mountains of black rubber, as they appeared from a distance; but long before there is any chance of lodging a shot, first one and then the other turns leisurely over, smoothly and without commotion, and with a goodbye flop of the tail disappears from sight.

The boat is kept going seaward at the same pace in the hope that the whales will follow the line in which they have been traveling. This is usually the case, but these whales apparently are of freakish tendencies, for one of them is not seen again at all, and the other only for a brief space, away to the northward again. The boat is headed for him, but before half the distance is traversed he has "sounded" once more, and is not seen a second time.

After cruising about in search of him for some little time, the boat is again headed down the outside of the Cape, and runs down within a few miles of Highland Light, and then out again in a wide sweeping circle, which brings us back to a point a couple of miles north of Race Point. Just to the northward of us is a fishing schooner thrashing through the water close hauled. Capt. Ed determines to run up and hail her in case she may have seen anything of the whales. In response to a sharp hail a round, Irish face appears near her rail, and its owner replies: "Yis; seen wan. Back about two mile, feedin' an the wather." Capt. Ed thanks him with a wave of his hand, and then sets the Alma M. as nearly in the wake of the schooner as possible, and scans the water with a glass, at first nearly ahead, and then, as the boat runs on in a widening circle, to port and starboard. While doing this he explains that it is worth a good deal to catch a whale feeding, as they then lie nearly still on the water, and are more easily approached than when they are moving about.

He has run on for what seems to be more than two miles, and is just about to turn the boat back again when the glass suddenly stops its sweeping of the water, and without taking it from his eye he slowly swings the wheel over until the bow of the boat is pointing for the place on which it rests, a point nearly south of the course on which we have been running. Sure enough, a look through the glass shows another whale, or what is more probable, one of the same two which we chased a short time ago, but he looks very different; he shows more plainly in the water, and has none of the restless, shifty motion of the other two.

Gradually the speed of the boat is decreased, for cars and not speed must be used in getting up with this fellow, and at length she is sneaking along with the screw turning over just about fast enough to keep steerage way on her. Slowly she creeps along, making a slight curve in her course, so as to come at him as much from behind as is consistent with placing a shot well. Capt. Ed stands on the deck to aim and another to see the boat, and if he once takes alarm, he will be off like a shot, and there will be but small chance of seeing him again.

At length we are close enough for a shot, and Capt. Ed, signing to the Portuguese to take the wheel, lifts the bomb lance gun, and steps out on the deck. The whale is floating high in the water, and presents an excellent mark; an important matter, as the bomb, to be effective, must be lodged either under his backbone or close above it, and there is a vast mountain of flesh and blubber rising above the backbone and serving as a protection. Capt. Ed draws ahead him just at the water line and as far forward as he dares, for fear of missing the vital parts by the forward range of the bomb, and pulls the trigger. There is a loud, coarse report, something like that made by a large toy cannon. Standing at one side of the gunner, the bomb can be seen to strike at the side of the whale pretty well down toward the water, but rather too far back to be immediately effective, and on the instant the whale darts forward with a writhe, and disappears under the water. He comes to the surface again in an instant, rushes forward, dives again, and then, coming to the surface starts off at a pace which taxes the little craft to the utmost to keep up with. Soon, however, it can be seen that the bomb has done its work, for the speed quickly slackens, and in a few moments, with a last struggle which reddens the sea all about him, he lies quiet on the surface.

The boat is run for him at full speed, for killing a whale is not getting him by any means, as he almost invariably sinks to the bottom within a few moments after being killed. Lying alongside of the pilothouse is an old-fashioned harpoon, and attached to it is a long line and keg marked "E. M." As the boat comes alongside, the Portuguese catches up the harpoon and drives it as deeply as he can into the whale's body. The shank is then withdrawn, the line and keg thrown overboard, and the whale is marked for his owner if he should sink. It is evident that he is going to do this, for he is settling rapidly in the water, which is already washing over the ghastly hole where the bomb-lance entered. There is no possibility of a boat as small as the Alma M. keeping him afloat; so, as he sinks slowly down, the wheel is once more spun over and the boat's head turned for home. In a few days he will rise to the surface again, and the owner will then claim him.

Most of the whales are disposed of at Nickerson's oil works, in Provincetown, where they are tried out. They are stripped of their blubber by cutting a strip off round and round the body. The strip is started with sharp-edged spades, and the end of it is hooked into a tackle above. As this tackle is hauled upon, the whale turns over and over, and the men standing upon him keep starting the blubber with their spades; so that it peels off as one would peel an orange. In addition to this, the sperm whale has a great tank of oil in his head, which holds about half of what the rest of the body will yield, and the right whale has the valuable whalebone, but the finbacks and humpbacks have neither of these.

GOOD DAY FOR FAVORITES

FOUR OF THEM WON RACES AT THE AQUEDUCT TRACK YESTERDAY.

Kinglet Alone Failed to Fulfill the Expectations of the Plungers Known as the Talent—Layers Were Hard Hit by the Heavy Speculators in All but the First Race—Aqueduct Managers Desire to Race on Morris Park's Off Days.

Save for the sharp, biting cold wind that blew over the Aqueduct track from Jamaica Bay there was a thoroughly pleasant and exciting day's racing at the neat little course. Starting machines continue to spring up like mushrooms about the track, the latest addition being the Sullivan-Clarke machine, which will be used in all mile races. This, like the Ryan-Cole machine, is for lining up the horses, and not like the Brown-Fitzgerald machine, for starting them also.

As all but one of the favorites won their races—Kinglet, in the opening dash—the talent among the speculators were happy, and started home with smiling faces and long credit accounts against the layers of the odds, nearly all of whom were hard hit. It was the sort of day that made men like George Wheelock, Riley Grannan, "Pittsburg Phil," Walter Keyes, Fred Cowan, "Bob" Aiken, George Mulford, "Mattie" Corbett, and David Gideon feel as if no weather was too cold for them, and sent the blood coursing through their veins with an electrical sort of a current and glow.

These same men did a heap of grumbling when Kinglet was beaten in the opening dash by Mirage, but Bessie Browning's victory put them in good humor, and the successive victories of Joe Hayman, Marshall, and Favo that followed made the good humor fairly ooze from their pores until their jollity was such that the most humorous of the comic papers was as a funeral oration in comparison.

But in the meantime they had had a couple of hair-raising experiences. The first of these was in the opening race, when, with their money almost won with Kinglet, the Harlem boatman's 4-to-1 shot, Mirage, came on as if propelled out of a cannon and won in the last jump by a head.

As for Bessie Browning and Joe Hayman in the next two races, their victories were so easy that there was no doubt as to the result after the horses swung into the stretch.

But when it came to the Marshall and Favo races, there was a chance for some hard riding and rooting by the speculators. They were all in a bunch in the stand near the speculators' inclosure, and no jockey ever rode harder than did this aggregation of the talent, who shrieked and yelled and danced and waved their arms like a crowd of whirling dervishes while thus helping their favorite horses to win. They found lively opposition in the mass of layers of odds and their clerks, who made a fringe along the fence of the betting inclosure and with all approved methods tried to "hoodoo" the favorites and make some horse that was "running for the book" beat him out of the first money.

It was a battle royal between these rival sets of speculators when Chugnut, who had led from the start in the mile race, seemed likely to hold out to the end. Marshall gained on him with every jump, and finally, with Doggett riding with his heels, brought him as they passed the inclosure. Then there was a perfect bedlam of noise that became a roar when Marshall shot by the light-weighted Virginia horse and won by a neck or less.

There was a similar scene in the last race. In this, Brighton and Katie W. cut out the running for the big field, and made it look as if Sheedy was waiting too long with the favorite, Favo. But Katie W. quit when the final struggle came, and then Brighton and Favo had a hard drive to the end, head and head, each jump being accentuated by the frantic shouts of the speculators. That was much more much more quickly than it came into being when Favo, in the last jump, shot his brown nose out in front of the chestnut muzzle of Brighton and so made the fourth successive favorite for the plungers, the fourth successive defeat for the punters and the layers.

After the races there was some anxiety among spectators as to the probable fate of some of the small layers, whose financial soundness was as questionable as Galilee's legs. No "welching" developed last night, but some layers may be missing from the line to-day.

So successful has the meeting been thus far that the managers of the track have applied to The Jockey Club for permission to hold races on the Mondays and Fridays that are open dates at Morris Park. It is expected that the Stewards of the club will act on the petition at to-day's meeting. Another important meeting to-night will be that of the old bookmakers to perfect the organization of their proposed club.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; for 3-year-olds and upward. Time—1:27.
1—Mirage, G. Anderson's b. c., 4 years, by Cyclops-All Hope, 103 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Sheedy)
2—Kinglet, R. Le Clair's b. h., 6, 111, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Congdon)
3—Kallirhoe, Madison Stable's ch. f., 4, 101, 7 to 1.....(Healy)
Won by a head; three lengths between second and third.
Merry Duke, 108½, 8 to 1; Mangrove, 101, 10 to 1; Buckeye, 95, 40 to 1, also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; for 3-year-olds. Time —1:40¾.
1—Bessie Browning, Erie Stable's ch. f., by Buchanan-Irene, 107 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Doggett)
2—Whippany, Madison Stable's b. c., 107, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Healy)
3—Tomuka, W. C. Daly's ch. g., 107, 12 to 1.....(Keefe)
Won by a length and a half; four between second and third.
Royal Princess, 105, 12 to 1, and King T., 2 to 1, also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One-half mile, for two-year-olds. Time—0:50.
1—Joe Hayman, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 106 pounds, by Tyrant-Beatify, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Landry)
2—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's b. f., 98, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Keefe)
3—Young Harry, Singerly & Knox's b. g., 98, 4 to 1 and 1 to 3.....(J. Cannon)
Won by three lengths; six between second and third.
Phoedra, 103, 6 to 1; Ellmont, 98, 20 to 1; Right Chance, 98, 15 to 1; American Girl, 98, 12 to 1, and Lottie Lee, 98, 20 to 1, also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, for three-year-olds and upward. Time—1:50½.
1—Marshall, W. Stears's b. h., six years, by Voltigeur-Hard-to-Tell, 112 pounds, 5 to 5 and out.....(Powers)
2—Chugnut, R. Bradley's b. g., 3, 85, 5 to 2 and 1 to 3.....(Doggett)
3—Rosedale, W. A. Chanler's br. c., 4, 107, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Donnelly)
Won by a nose; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—One-half mile, for malden two-year-olds. Time—0:50¾.
1—Faro, R. Walden's br. c., by Maxim-Rosa B., 107 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sheedy)
2—Brighton, A. Lakeland's ch. g., 109, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Hamilton)
3—Katie W., J. McCabe's ch. f., 107, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Lambley)
Won by a head; three lengths between second and third.
Friendship, 108, 15 to 1; Sedgwick, 107, 20 to 1; Rifler, 110, 5 to 1; Second Chance, 107, 30 to 1; Minnie Bibbs, 107, 6 to 1; Myrtle L., 107, 6 to 1; Valley Girl, 107, 12 to 1; L. B., 107, 30 to 1; Hillside, 110, 30 to 1, also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. The Native, 107 pounds; Beloved, 105; Silk, 102; Tenderness, 96; Religion, 93; Crimea, 91; Irvana, 85.
SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Crafless, 113 pounds; Royal H., 102; Little Jim, 99; Balmaghie, 96; Startling and Helen H. II., 91 each; Lady Greenway, 85.
THIRD RACE.—One-half mile. Kerplunk, 103 pounds; Whistling Tom, 101; Shuffleboard, Ellmont, Second Chance, Mafia, and Wandering Willie, 98.
FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Copyright, 108 pounds; Eclipse, 105; Watchman, 103; Hellas, 102; Restraint, 96; Dreibund, 95.
FIFTH RACE.—One-half mile. Arthur K., Sir Mollke, Fratello, Royal Favor, and Contractor, 110 pounds each; Miss O'B. and Sparkler, 107 each.

They Want New Property.

The Directors of the Westchester County Horse Show Association met yesterday at their office, 10 Wall Street, to consider proposed sites for future shows, the association having decided to lease or purchase property. There were present Major J. C. Cooley, Robert W. Leonard, Marion Story, Clarence Day, and Thomas A. Maitland. A committee composed of Messrs. Leonard and Fulton reported that the Failes property at White Plains, which had been offered to the association, is inaccessible and unavailable. Messrs. Story and Maitland reported that fifteen acres of ground, with an eighth-mile track, situated three-quarters of a mile from Rye station, could be leased for three years. No action was taken.

American Trotting Association Affairs

CHICAGO, May 7.—The Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association continued its work yesterday, and decided a large number of cases, most of which were of no general interest. The appeal of Cash Henderson, Wichita, Kan., against the St. Joseph Fair Association, John J. Lambert, Wilcox, Neb., and A. Arnold, Napton, Mo., was granted. The original protest against the eligibility of the horses Guy L. and Prince in the three-thousand-dollar three-minute class race last year was sustained, and the St. Joseph Association suspended until it pays into the Trust Fund of the American Association the entire sum of money due on that race.

McCoy Easily Beats Daly.

The New Manhattan Athletic Club held one of its regular boxing exhibitions at its clubhouse, on Madison Avenue, last evening. Considering the attraction offered, the bout between "Kid" McCoy and "Jim" Daly, Corbett's late sparring partner, there was not a very large attendance.

The principal bout of the evening was one of twelve rounds, at catch weights, between "Kid" McCoy of Astoria, L. I., and "Jim" Daly. McCoy was at 158 pounds and Daly at 167. McCoy soon had the best of

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Merchant of Venice—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—After Dark—8:15.
AMERICAN—Myles Aroon—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Néant—2:00 to 12:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Too Much Johnson—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Village Postmaster—8:15.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:30.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Electrical Show—11:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Trilby—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Lost, 24 Hours—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition—9:00 A. M to 6:00 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.
PALMER'S—Prestidigitation and Dancing—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitans vs. Hartford—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.

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Harlem Charities Benefited.

The women of Harlem and Washington Heights, who managed the Harlem Charity Festival at the Harlem Opera House the night of April 10, met last night and divided $621.88, the net profits of the festival, equally among the Harlem Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Homeopathic Hospital, the Harlem Dispensary, the Harlem Exchange for Women's Work, the West End Exchange for Self-Supporting Women, and St. Andrew's Infirmary.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Weather Bureau. 1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	57	46	48
6 A. M.	56	46	48
9 A. M.	63	50	52
12 M.	64	57	58
4 P. M.	66	51	58
6 P. M.	64	48	55
9 P. M.	67	46	50
12 P. M.	65	46	50

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....52.38
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....52.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....62.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....57.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

SOURCE OF McKINLEY'S STRENGTH.

The triumph of the friends of McKINLEY in the Indiana Convention yesterday was signal and complete. Though Mr. HARRISON declined to address the convention and though no one was authorized to speak for him, he made no secret of his opposition to the instruction of delegates, holding that the party's representatives should be free to study and act on any situation that should arise. His opposition and his advice were wholly ignored. His friends were given a little innutritive pap in the form of a high-flown recital of the unparalleled benefits bestowed on the country by the Republican Party under the Administration of Mr. HARRISON. But McKINLEY got the delegates, and with a great show of enthusiasm. Thus was removed what has been regarded as the last barrier of any stiffness to the progress of the McKinley movement, and, though it would not even yet be prudent to say that that movement will go on to final success, it must be acknowledged to have a force that cannot easily be stayed.

The curious thing about the movement is the confessed weakness of the man whom it is meant to name as a candidate for the Presidency. None of McKINLEY's friends claims that he has had a great career or shown great power. His experience in public life is confined to the House of Representatives and the Governor's chair in Ohio. In neither was it in any way distinguished. In the House he was Chairman of the committee that passed the tariff known by his name, but the lines of that bill had been fixed by the Senate, under the lead of Messrs. ALLISON and ALDRICH, and its passage was secured, not by McKINLEY, but by Speaker REED. Its history shows no signs of mental power, no talent for leadership, no skill for political management even, on the part of McKINLEY. While he was thus insignificant in the House, he was notoriously weak, vacillating, petty, and incompetent as Governor. So that, judged by what he has done and said during all the years he has been in public life, he must be accepted as clearly the smallest and lightest of all the aspirants for the Presidential nomination on the Republican side. Yet unquestionably his chances for winning the prize are now by far the best. He not only has the largest following of skillful managers, but he is the only one of all the rivals who has any genuine popularity among the "rank and file" of the party.

Another curious fact about this movement is that McKINLEY's political strength is not only not diminished, but is actually and greatly increased, by his personal weakness, by his lack of courage, independence, conscience, and capacity for individual judgment. The flabbiness of his character, the pasty nature of his mind, are not hindrances, but helps, to his success in seeking for the nomination. The New-York Tribune yesterday, after pointing out some of the facts which we have reviewed above and confessing that the strength of McKINLEY is one of the puzzles of the day, thus explains it:

"Every man of sense knows that McKINLEY distances other candidates because he more nearly represents, to the popular thought, the thorough, fearless, and uncompromising protection which gave the country its greatest prosperity. The working Republicans in every State know how the voters feel in their respective districts. Whatever they may say, they are perfectly aware that more voters are won to the Republican Party by its tariff policy and the results of that policy than by all other influences put together."

McKINLEY's name is the symbol of protection, of high protection, of the sort given in 1890 and the still higher sort promised by the Dingley bill of this session. The great body of the Republicans do unquestionably believe in protection, and with no limit. It is not a policy with them; it is a doctrine, and their belief in it is not an opinion, or judgment, or even a conviction; it is a sentiment. They are sure, perfectly sure, though in a somewhat vague way, that general prosperity is possible only through protection, and that their own fortunes, no matter what may be their calling, depend on it. Then there is a smaller but far more intelligent and powerful class who believe, and have reason to know, that they can make money out of the tariff. These are the definitely protected few, the class represented by the men who are able to sell nails at a profit abroad for 60 per cent. of the price which the tariff enables them to exact at home, with a proportionately larger profit. Now, neither of these classes—neither the unthinking but intensely enthusiastic mass of protectionists who are the majority of the Republican Party nor the small body of keen contestants for tariff favors—care for a strong man in the President's chair. The former feel that strength of sympathy with them is all that is needed; the latter know that they can get more from a weak man than from a strong one, and this is the reason why McKINLEY's personal weakness is really a source of political strength.

But though McKINLEY is clearly the strongest candidate for the nomination, he is not necessarily by any means the strongest candidate for election. Our own judgment is that he is the weakest. The parties each have about the same number of members who will vote the regular ticket in any case. The decision will be made by those, relatively not numerous in either party, but quite numerous enough to enforce their decision, who may vote the rival ticket under certain conditions. If McKINLEY be named and if the two parties both take strong ground for the gold standard, then the issue will be McKinleyism. That is not an issue hard to understand. We are convinced that on that issue McKINLEY could be, and we believe that he would be, beaten.

BROADWAY.

Since the people of this city voted so overwhelmingly in favor of municipal construction of rapid-transit roads, with the distinct understanding that it meant an underground system with the central route down through Broadway, about the only opposition or obstruction that the Rapid Transit Commission has encountered has come from men who own property or do business on that thoroughfare below Thirty-fourth Street. During the long time that the subject was before the present commission and the preceding one, when routes and plans were under consideration, and before the question was submitted to a vote, little was heard from that quarter. The requisite proportion of consents was refused, and it was before the Commissioners appointed to determine the advisability of constructing the roads, notwithstanding this refusal, that this opposition began to make itself felt. The objections and arguments presented before the Commissioners were repeated before legislative committees at Albany when the amendments to the rapid-transit law were pending, and they have now been reiterated before the Mayor to induce him to withhold acceptance of the bill making the amendments.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners of the two boards that have existed since the original law was passed have now spent some years in studying this problem. They have considered routes and general plans. They have heard from experts on all phases of the subject and studied the engineering and financial difficulties and advantages. They have considered with especial care all the difficulties and all the advantages peculiar to the Broadway route. The result has been the unanimous conclusion from first to last that the Broadway route and the underground plan are on the whole the most feasible, the most desirable, and the most sure to lead to the success of the great enterprise. The Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court went carefully over the ground, patiently heard testimony upon all sides and all phases of the subject, and were brought to the same conclusion. This will be to most people decisive as to all considerations affecting the rights and interests of the public.

In the face of what has been determined upon the subject, the Broadway opposition appears to be sifted down to an objection to the interruption of traffic and injury to business during the construction of the underground road. This seems to be greatly magnified in the eyes of the merchants who dread the annoyance and trouble to which they will be subjected. Considering the improved methods of excavation and tunneling and the possibility of providing for a continuance of traffic by bridging the surface roadway to which competent engineers have testified, the talk about "irreparable injury," the "ruin of business," the "appalling" loss, which was indulged in before the Mayor, seems hysterical.

There will necessarily be considerable temporary interruption of the ordinary course of traffic on Broadway, but these business men ought to be capable of looking beyond that to the permanent benefit. The same class of men feared the coming of surface cars in Broadway and the change from horse to cable traction. They now see that it was a benefit, but it is as nothing to what would follow making that the central line of a great rapid-transit system below the surface. Imagine the nuisance over and the system in operation. Who would derive most benefit from it? It would give a new era of progress to Broadway, which is nearing the limit of development under present conditions. It would assure and enhance its pre-eminence as a business thoroughfare on this continent and give another increase to values such as there is no other means of attaining—an increase which would speedily exceed the cost of the road and yield taxes that would more than pay the interest upon that cost.

But suppose, as some of these objectors have urged, the underground road should be excluded from Broadway and put through the Elm Street route. Who can doubt that in a few years after its completion the current of development and business activity between Union Square and the Battery would go spinning down Elm Street and Park Row, while Broadway from Fourteenth Street to the City Hall would begin to languish? These conservative men would then see their mistake. They ought in their own interest, as well as in the interest of the people of the city, to be the foremost advocates of the Broadway route. They ought as men of foresight to insist upon its retaining and increasing its importance as the main artery of trade and travel through the city by having the line of rapid transit pass beneath its surface. They could afford not only to put up with the inconvenience and disturbance of the work of construction, but to contribute liberally toward its cost, rather than have it go elsewhere or not be done at all. The Broadway opposition to rapid transit on the routes and plans of the commission is extremely short-sighted even from a selfish point of view.

HOLMES'S CONFESSION.

It takes a very convinced opponent of capital punishment to maintain that any better disposition could have been made of the wretch HOLMES than that which was made of him yesterday. A more incorrigible and detestable villain has never made the partial expiation for such crimes as his which is provided by the gallows. That he should have met death with coolness was to be expected from the complete insensibility which he had shown in planning and executing his crimes. It is true that the two qualities do not always go together and that a man may be absolutely indifferent to the sufferings of others and yet betray great trepidation when his own life or even his own skin is in question. But HOLMES betrayed little more emotion at the near prospect of his own certain death than he had displayed when he was sentencing other people to death and executing his own sentence.

His "last dying speech" was a curious psychological "document." Why he should have given himself the trouble to tell lies upon this occasion is a puzzling question. Of course, nothing is commoner than for undeniably guilty persons to protest their innocence with their last breath. This may be accounted for in part by the fact that hope lasts as long as life, and that a condemned man refuses to sacrifice the most insane and desperate hope by owning that he has been justly condemned. But in part it is also due to the almost universal human need of sympathy, the desire to appeal to the pity of those who hear his last words by making them protestations of innocence. But neither of these motives can have had any weight with HOLMES. If he still cherished a desperate hope on the very scaffold, he would have been throwing it away by confessing, as he did, to two murders for which he had not been tried. By the same confession he alienated the sympathy for which most dying murderers crave and made it impossible for any one of his hearers to pity him. And yet in the same last breath with which he proclaimed himself a murderer he denied that he had committed the particular murder for which he was hanged and which he was so clearly proved to have committed. His last speech tended simply to confirm the conviction that by his death the world was rid of a monster.

MAKING TROUBLE FOR THE FUTURE.

The Legislature refused to submit to a vote of the people the Constitutional amendment proposed last year which would make it possible to continue the employment of convicts in the prisons and penitentiaries of the State in the production of articles which could be sold in the market, if such an outlet was found to be necessary in order to keep the prisoners systematically employed. That it will be necessary does not admit of a reasonable doubt, and that without it all the evil consequences of a lack of systematic employment will come upon the prisons is equally certain. The trouble will not come this year, because until the end of next December the present system may be continued.

The Governor has just signed the bills providing for the new system of labor, in conformity with the restriction of the Constitution, which forbids the selling of products of prison labor to private purchasers after this year. The law will require that all convicts in the State prisons, reformatories, and penitentiaries shall "so far as practicable" be employed at hard labor not exceeding eight hours a day, "but such hard labor shall be either for the purpose of production of supplies for said institutions, or for the State or any political division thereof, or for any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State or any political division thereof, or for the purpose of industrial training and instruction, or partly for one and partly for the other of such purposes."

What this practically amounts to is that the inmates of the penal institutions can be industriously employed therein only for the production of supplies and articles of one kind or another required for the use of those and other public institutions, such as hospitals, asylums, almshouses, &c. All labor beyond this requirement must be in some way applied to public work for the State or its political divisions.

This applies to about 3,700 convicts in the State prisons, 4,500 in penitentiaries, and 1,300 in reformatories, or a working force of about 9,500 persons. The officers of the Prison Association, who have made a close study of the subject, estimate that it will not be possible to give employment to more than one-third of this number in producing supplies for public institutions, and this agrees substantially with statements of the prison authorities. Many of the charitable as well as the penal institutions employ their inmates upon such productive labor as they are capable of, and it is important that this should continue for their own sake. It will be an extremely complicated, difficult, and costly business to carry out the requirements of the law to the utmost efficiency. Even then, it is more than probable that two-thirds of the convicts will be left to be put at public work outside the prisons, or left in idleness The extent to which they can be used upon roads or public buildings to advantage is small, and non-productive labor "for the purpose of industrial training and instruction" merely is a costly futility.

There is at the bottom of the muddle into which this subject has been brought and into which prison industry in this State will be put next year one of the strangest of economic delusions. The excuse given for the Constitutional restriction and the legislation under it is that the competition of prison labor with free labor is injurious and undesirable. But so far as convicts are judiciously and effectively employed in manufacturing articles for the market their labor adds so much to the production of those articles in the State and provides for the support of the prisoners, which would otherwise have to be paid for out of the proceeds of free labor. It is a fact that about 75 per cent. of our prison-made goods have been sold outside of the State. Everything produced or done under the new system will be for institutions or for purposes within the State, and just so far as the labor is productive and can serve an industrial purpose, it will displace so much free labor. There is just as much competition in producing supplies for institutions which would otherwise buy them in the market as in producing articles to be sold in the market. The only way to get rid of the competition of prison labor is to keep prisoners idle or at useless work. Then they will have none of the benefits of industry and will have to be supported by the labor of others. There is no more gain to labor in having to support 9,000 or 10,000 persons in idleness in the prisons than there would be in supporting an equal number in doing nothing out of prisons. The whole argument in favor of this kind of legislation assumes that it is an advantage to take a certain number of persons out of the working force of the State and maintain them in idleness to escape their competition, and crime thereby becomes a blessing to the workingman.

BLOCKING THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

One of the serious results of the Raines law which is beginning to be felt is the blocking of the business of the Court of General Sessions with excise complaints, to the delay of the administration of justice in cases where defendants who may be proved innocent are waiting in jail for trial. Already the District Attorney's office complains of being "snowed under," and the avalanche has barely started.

The Raines law has multiplied offenses and penalties, and the only means it has provided for enforcing its requirements is the laying of complaints of violation before the District Attorney, whose duty it is "forthwith to prosecute any person" against whom the complaint is made, under "penalty of $500 for each and every offense" and liability of being removed by the Governor for neglect or refusal to perform his duty.

Of course, the duty of the police authorities to see that all laws are obeyed is not impaired, but the Special Deputy Excise Commissioner, the Special Agents, and every Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, and police officer are required, whenever they have "notice or knowledge of any violation of the provisions of this act, to immediately notify the District Attorney" by a statement under oath of the fact of violation, and the District Attorney must "forthwith" prosecute the offender.

That such a requirement would result in speedily blocking the criminal courts was inevitable. Every person prosecuted by the District Attorney will be entitled to indictment and trial by jury. The drastic provisions of the law tempt to violation, and the confusion of its meaning invites unwitting violation. Anybody can bring a violation to the "notice" of an officer, whose duty it will become to make a complaint and help to clog the wheels of justice.

Never was a statute of importance contrived with such a heedless disregard of its practical effect in execution. Either the penal provisions of the Raines law will become to a large extent a "dead letter" by general consent that they are inexecutable, or the Court of General Sessions will have to flounder in a continual flood of excise cases, while real criminals languish in jail or escape arrest because nothing can be done with them.

ANTI-SEMITISM IN AUSTRIA.

The election by the Municipal Council of Herr STROHBACH as Burgomaster of Vienna seems to open the dead-lock caused by the repeated elections and the equally repeated rejections of Dr. LUEGER. But really it does nothing to amend the situation except that the Government has not committed itself against the new Burgomaster. He is open, however, to all the objections that were made to LUEGER, except that he does not seem to have gone so far in denouncing the Jews or in defying the Government. Even in this respect he seems to be making up for lost time, since his answer to the official notification of his election was a merely provisional acceptance, the proviso being that he was ready to vacate it at any moment when it should be desired by Dr. LUEGER. He could not well have gone further toward rendering himself "persona non grata" to the Government. He is a conspicuous anti-Semite, and it is plain that if he were not he would stand no chance of selection by the Council.

The war of which this is the latest manifestation is a very serious menace to the commercial interests of Austria-Hungary in general as well as of Vienna in particular. The Government, in its character of a guardian of these interests, must be commended rather than blamed for its efforts to prevent the Government of Vienna from being made an instrument of religious or ethnic persecution. There is not another country in Europe of which the population is so mixed in point of race as that of the empire. Of the thirty-seven millions whom the empire contains, but ten and a half are Germans, and the anti-Semitic movement is a movement by the Germans against the miscellaneous majority. More specifically it is an attack by the Austrians upon the Hungarians, and as such it has already done much damage, pecuniary as well as sentimental. It consists in large part of the circulation of unfavorable rumors about Hungarian interests and enterprises. These rumors have seriously affected the quotations of Hungarian securities upon the Vienna Exchange.

Obviously this is a state of things which it is the right and the duty of the Government common to both countries to amend. It must be owned, however, that its procedures to that end have not been marked by the best of judgment. It is doubtful whether it should have made a point of the rejection of even so blatant an anti-Semite as Dr. LUEGER, seeing that another man of the same kind has been presented to it in his stead. It has proceeded also by way of the arbitrary suppression of newspapers which criticised its course, including a recent "confiscation" of the best-known paper in Vienna, the Neue Freie Presse. This measure, however, was revoked by the Minister of Justice, who went so far as to say that he "had been struck by the moderate tone of the criticism" which to his subordinates seemed to demand the suppression of the critic. A great deal of wisdom, tact, and temper are required successfully to deal with a question which is imperial as well as municipal. And the Austrian Government is not the place to which one would look with most confidence for the exhibition of those qualities.

After a presumably careful investigation of the accident which resulted in the death of Miss THEODOSIA SCHUMACHER, the Coroner's jury has decided that nobody was to blame, and has dismissed the matter with a perfectly futile recommendation that beer wagons of the kind the man KEINTZ was driving should be equipped with brakes by the manufacturers. Now, in reality, it is absolutely certain that this fatal collision was not unavoidable, that the blame for it rests somewhere, and that similar occurrences will happen more or less often just so long as the present "rules of the road," which were made with no view to exigencies of traffic such as now exist, are allowed to remain unamended. So many bicycles are in use, for business as well as pleasure, that their peculiarities must be recognized by pedestrians as well as the drivers of horses, and, instead of denouncing those peculiarities, both law and custom should be modified to meet them. It will not be a difficult task. The bicycle is infinitely more manageable than any other vehicle, except in the one respect that its rider is practically forced to keep in motion. A sudden stop always means disaster of some sort or another for the wheelman, and in many cases it is impossible. While bicycles were few in number, it would have been unfair to expect people afoot or in wagons to keep this fact in mind and to make allowances for it. Now the situation is different. The wheelman is here, and is here to stay. That he must contribute to such degree as is in his power to the general safety and convenience is not to be questioned, but he has rights as well, and the plainest of these is the right to use the highways under conditions that take into account the possibilities of his machine. Miss SCHUMACHER was killed because KEINTZ turned his horses suddenly and without warning in front of her. He could have passed behind her just as easily, and would have done so for a cable car or any other vehicle heavier than his own. It is only reasonable to suggest that in certain cases like this, and they are very few, the bicycle should have the right of way.

SPRING MUSIC FESTIVALS.

Excellent Programmes Well Rendered in Albany and Springfield.

ALBANY, May 7.—The May festival of the Albany Musical Association, which was concluded to-night, was gratifying from an artistic point of view, but did not receive the pecuniary support it deserved. There was no money lost, but the audiences never filled the house. The festival began in Bleecker Hall Wednesday evening. There were concerts this afternoon and to-night. Wednesday Gounod's "Faust" was sung, the soloists being Clementine De Vere-Sapio, soprano; William H. Rieger, tenor; Max Heinrich and J. Armour Galloway, basses. The chorus and orchestra assisted.

This afternoon the important number on the programme was Dvorak's splendid "New World" symphony. Minnie Tracey, an Albany singer, was heard in an aria from "Don Giovanni." The "Tannhäuser" overture and bacchanale, and selections from "Tristan und Isolde," including Isolde's Liebestod, sung by Frau Materna, filled out the programme. The orchestra of forty-five, under the direction of Arthur Mees, was in good form. To-night's programme included selections from the "Samson and Delilah" of Saint-Saëns and Mozart's Requiem Mass. The soloists were Mrs. Carl Alves, contralto; J. H. McKinley, tenor; G. W. Fergusson and J. Armour Galloway, basses.

Social interest centred this afternoon in the début in her native town of Miss Tracey. She is a daughter of Col. John Tracey and a niece of State Senator Charles Tracey, and has received sound musical training abroad. Her voice is soprano and of good quality and compass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 7.—To-night's concert in the Hampden County Music Festival was miscellaneous, the features being the singing of Nordica and Max Heinrich. Nordica was at her best, and gave a fine rendering of Isolde's Liebestod, from "Tristan und Isolde," and Beethoven's concert aria, "Ah Perfidio." Her diamond tiara attracted almost as much attention as her singing. Max Heinrich sang with great effect a ballad, (with orchestra,) "Lochinvar," composed for him by Mr. Chadwick, and a group of Schubert songs. This afternoon a symphony concert was given by the Boston Festival Orchestra, which played Schubert's C major symphony and Beethoven's Coriolanus" overture finely. Barron Berthold, who seems to be destined for an emergency man, took the place of H. Evans Williams, who was suffering from laryngitis, and sang the prize song from "Die Meistersinger," and "Jerusalem," by Verdi, responding to many recalls, but declining to give an encore. The festival closes to-morrow night with a performance of "Arminius," by Max Bruch, with Max Heinrich, Carlotta Dervignes, and H. Evans Williams, or Barron Berthold, as soloists. In the afternoon a miscellaneous programme will be given, at which Arthur Whiting will play his new fantasie for piano and small orchestra. The attendance at the festival has been larger than expected, and, musically, it is proving an unqualified success.

Sale of Apostle's Spoons.

From The London Chronicle.

A number of early English apostle spoons occurred for sale yesterday at Christie's. Among the second day's sale of the collection of silver formed by the late Gen. Sir Charles C. Fraser, nearly all of them are described in Cripps's book on "Old English Plate," so that their genuineness is placed beyond question. A Tudor spoon with St. Matthew, 1515, fetched £35; another with St. Andrew, 1532, £27; and another with St. Peter, 1538, also £27; an Elizabethan spoon with St. Jude, 1577, £23; an early Jacobean spoon with St. Philip, 1606, £26; a Charles I. spoon with St. Matthias, 1639, £29; another with St. Simon Zelotes, 1636, £22; and another with St. Jude, 1637, £22; and a Commonwealth spoon with "The Master," 1658, £37.

ACRES AND MRS. MALAPROP

THESE, AFTER ALL, WERE THE STARS IN THE "ALL-STAR" CAST.

A Fine Performance of "The Rivals" Enjoyed by a Great Crowd of Spectators at the American Theatre Yesterday Afternoon—Sheridan's Comedy Has Rarely Been Better Acted, but Jefferson and Mrs. Drew Were the "Stars."

A good performance of "The Rivals" cheers while it lasts, stimulates the fancy, improves the mind, and facilitates digestion; while the memory of it remains with one ever afterward to lighten heavy hours. The performance of Sheridan's first comedy given in the American Theatre yesterday afternoon before an audience which fairly represented the best intelligence of this city, as well as its wealth, youth, and beauty, was good, which is to say that every part was well taken, judged by a reasonably high standard, though not all of them were acted with equal art and personal fitness. The general effect was spirited and harmonious.

Old stagers remember many fine performances of "The Rivals," some in which certain parts were very much better acted than they were yesterday. There will never again, they are fond of saying, be another Sir Anthony like John Gilbert. It is probable that no other actor ever excelled Gilbert in this and kindred rôles, and the old stagers remember not only him, but Blake, Mark Smith, Davidge, George Griffiths, and many other actors of lesser note who had the style and the volume of voice, the quality of personal humor, they look for in the part. No Sir Lucius O'Trigger of our time will equal the late W. J. Florence, and when he took up that seemingly easy but frequently ill played part, the memories of Brougham and W. R. Floyd were already dim. The type is extinct, even in fiction.

On the other hand, no one remembers a Fighting Bob so exquisitely humorous, so full of comic sensibility and nervous force, so rich in detail, so varied in expression, as Mr. Jefferson's, while the Mrs. Malaprop of Mrs. Drew is the Mrs. Malaprop of all time, a monumental work of dramatic art, complete and unsurpassable. It is adorned by the fruits of rich experience and histrionic talent, and does not lack "the worthiest flower of beauty," for in form and finish it is beyond reproach. So that, in Mrs. Drew's portrayal, Mrs. Malaprop is, indeed, like the orange tree.

This embodiment of the "old, weather-beaten she-dragon" may be classed, in a certain sense, above her associate's Acres. Hers is truly Sheridan's Malaprop, his is as surely Jefferson's Bob—a very different fellow, in personal distinction, innate gentleness, and that sympathetic quality that lends a perceptible degree of genuine pathos to some of the most comical passages, from any other Bobs of the stage and from the slow-witted country squire one discovers in reading Sheridan's play as he wrote it. But that sort of criticism is short-sighted. Mr. Jefferson has touched Acres with his genius and re-created him, and no one who has seen the performance will care much to see another Fighting Bob as long as he lives.

Mr. Jefferson was in excellent form yesterday, and so was his revered associate, and in spite of the "all star" cast, their work seemed to stand forth as the brilliant jewels to which the others provided the serviceable setting. Yet Captain Absolute and Lydia, and Sir Anthony are rôles as grateful as Acres and the widow.

Close by approaching the acting of the distinguished veterans in the matters of personal distinction and original humor was the delightfully droll David of Francis Wilson, who is an actor born to be a star. But while this portrayal of the rustic lout was not only mirthfully potent, well considered, and, in most respects, artistically discreet, there were inharmonious notes in the execution. David's spectacular laughter was a little too prolonged for the illusion, his pump-handle "business" with his arms too evidently premeditated. These were small blemishes, but they showed by force of contrast.

Mr. Crane's acting as Sir Anthony Absolute was good acting, as it was when he took up the part for Coulduck's benefit a year ago. He adapted the character to his own personality with nice skill, and was successful in denoting the choleric temperament and latent geniality of the old man. The gradations of his outbursts of wrath were nicely defined. His performance carried conviction with it, but the breadth of style, the rich volubility and hearty humor of former Sir Anthonys were lacking. Mr. Goodwin was not nearly so successful with Sir Lucius as he was last May, seemingly from lack of care. He made one "break" in the letter-writing scene with Mr. Jefferson, transforming one of the ancient "gags" incrusted on the play into modern slang.

Julia Marlowe Taber was a Lydia of sweet, girlish appearance, and Robert Taber a handsome and graceful Jack, but neither of these actors has the buoyant manner of old comedy. Both were painstaking and agreeable, and their portrayals were intelligently elaborated. Mr. Taber's manner has grown heavy from his long practice in tragedy. Jack was clearly out of the scene when he said suddenly to Mrs. Malaprop, who was wondering how she could induce Lydia to meet her new suitor, "Oh, tell her Beverley is here." Nothing in his previous acting had indicated a nature capable of such a mistake. Mercurial, irresponsible Jack had the self-control of Joseph Surface. Both Mr. and Mrs. Taber are uncommonly interesting actors, though, and it is always a pleasure to see them.

Fanny Rice, who simulated excellently the mock innocence of Lucy, but was too extravagant and artificial in her mirth; Joseph Holland as poor Faulkland, and Edmund M. Holland as Fag, completed a notable cast.

Mr. Jefferson's familiar three-act version of the comedy, which suppresses the purely sentimental passages and omits the parts of Julia, Thomas, and the boy, was used. The rhymed tag was spoken by Mr. and Mrs. Taber, Mr. Crane, Mr. Goodwin, Mrs. Drew, and Mr. Jefferson. The house was crowded in every part, every inch of available standing room being occupied. Sir Henry Irving saw the play from a box, and seemed to enjoy it hugely. So did every one present. Mr. Jefferson was compelled to make a little speech after Act II. After the last curtain had fallen the audience dispersed very slowly. It seemed to want more.

PERSONALS.

—Louis, the peasant who won the foot race between Marathon and Athens during the recent "Olympic" games, has been treated ever since as a sort of demi-god. All his sayings are reported; he has been escorted in a carriage by a detachment of troops; when he walks in the streets crowds of respectable men and women follow him, and the King of Greece has not only shaken hands with him, but both Louis and his father have been invited to the palace. Private individuals have given him large sums of money; wine dealers, grocers, and numerous other tradesmen have offered to supply all his requirements for a year free of cost, and a barber has offered to shave him and cut his hair for the period of his lifetime, free of cost.

—The late Marquis of Bath, though not the oldest of British peers, was one of those who had longest held their titles. He succeeded his father, the third Marquis, in 1837, the year of Queen Victoria's coronation. Only nine other peers have "reigned" as long as her Majesty, the best known of them being Lord Napier and Ettrick. No peer has sat in the House of Lords during the whole of her Majesty's reign, though the Earl of Mansfield has been there for fifty-six years. Of the other peers who have sat longest in the House of Lords, one is the Earl of Kimberley, who succeeded his grandfather, the second Lord Wodehouse, just half a century ago, and took his seat in 1847.

—An interesting character has just passed away in the person of the aged wife of the great painter Wilhelm von Kaulbach, whom she survived for more than a quarter of a century. Frau von Kaulbach was the daughter of a poor needle maker, and was herself in domestic service in Munich when Kaulbach met her. She was one of the most beautiful women of her time, and afterward, when Kaulbach became famous, many princely and celebrated personages frequented her salon, including the poet Geibel, Döllinger, Liebig, Von Sybel, Giesebrecht, and the two successive Kings of Bavaria, Ludwig I. and Maximilian II.

CUBA'S OFFICIAL BATTLES

SIXTY INSURGENTS KILLED AND ONLY FOUR SPANIARDS WOUNDED.

Expulsion of Newspaper Correspondents and Tales of Massacre the Talk of Havana—One American, Who Refuses to Tell His Name, Captured Among the Filibusters on the Competitor—A Brigadier General Tells of Atrocities.

HAVANA, May 7.—Official reports have been made of different engagements that took place yesterday between troops and insurgents. According to the statements of the commanders of the troops, the rebels sustained total losses amounting to sixty killed and twenty wounded. Four rebels were captured. The losses of the troops in all the engagements is placed at four wounded.

James Creelman, correspondent of The New-York World, and Frederick W. Lawrence, correspondent of The New-York Journal, who have been expelled from the Island of Cuba by order of Capt. Gen. Weyler, will leave for New-York on Saturday's steamer.

The Spaniards here are intensely indignant at Creelman's articles representing that non-combatants were massacred by the Spanish at Campo Florido, which, together with his expulsion, are the talk of this city.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The following statement was given out this afternoon:

"The State Department has been authentically informed that while, of the persons captured on board the Competitor, some were killed during the fight that ensued between the Spanish steam launch and the schooner, and while many more are supposed to have escaped, only one of the persons captured is an American citizen, who thus far has refused to give his name."

ATROCITIES BY THE SPANIARDS.

Crimes Observed by the Insurgent Brigadier General Torres.

The following letter from the Cuban insurgent encampment of Magnarayas, dated April 16, has been received by Tomas Estrada Palma:

I have been operating within this zone during the last two months, and I am satisfied of the success I have attained, although the Spaniards have given me few opportunities to meet them. They know, I suppose, that they are always after us, and that we avoid a fight, but I assure you that such is not the case. They hardly venture out, and when they do they are very careful to remain within a short distance of a fortified place.

But if they are unwilling to meet our soldiers, they are very active in committing all sorts of outrages against the country people they come across. Scarcely any one is left alive, for they proceed on the theory that every Cuban is a rebel, no matter what his attitude may have been.

Among the atrocities lately committed by the Spaniards, I will describe the following. They are a fair example of the work they are doing:

The column commanded by Gen. Luque entered the village of Malpaez April 6, and ordered twenty-five families living there to leave their houses, which were immediately pillaged and afterward set on fire. The whole village was consumed by the flames, and the poor inhabitants had to walk to the nearest place with nothing but the clothes they had on. All the objects stolen by the Spanish troops were later exposed for sale at the town of El Quemado de Guines, and there disposed of. Among them were even the children's dolls. The Spaniards reported that Malpaez had been burned by the Cubans.

At the same time they conveyed to El Quemado de Guines Don Luis Munoz, an old man, sixty years of age, and sick; his brother, Telesforo, and their Chinese cook, from whom the Spanish soldiers stole $100. There were besides four other men. All of them were compelled to walk the whole distance, and were ill-treated so to compel them to move on when their strength was giving out. I do not know what has become of them.

The same column, April 11, while passing by Magnarayas, entered a house where Narciso Lopez, an American citizen, was breakfasting. They made him prisoner, took him to the roadway, shot him, and left the corpse unburied.

The small column commanded by Lazo, April 14, while passing by Santo Domingo, seized eighteen peaceable citizens and shot them all. The official report says that they had an encounter with Cuban forces, which they routed, killing them—the number above given.

A day hardly passes without atrocities of the kind stated, and were I to attempt to give you an account of those which have come to my knowledge within the last three weeks, I would have to fill many pages. But how mistaken are the Spaniards if they suppose that such misdeeds will break the spirit of our people, for the reverse is the invariable result!

I am your friend and servant,

MARIANO TORRES, Brigadier General.

Drawing-Room in Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, May 7.—Princess Helena, daughter of Queen Victoria and wife of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, held a drawing-room on behalf of the Queen in Buckingham Palace this afternoon. The weather was fine. Among those presented was Mrs. A. R. Conkling of New-York, who wore a white satin dress, embroidered with pearls. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Service Between Britain and Canada.

LONDON, May 7.—The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House, said, in response to a question, that the negotiations with the Canadian Government for the establishment of a fast steamship service between Great Britain and Canada had not yet been completed. Tenders had been advertised for a service the steamers of which should make not less than 20 knots an hour. The vessels would call at a port in Ireland, and would carry the Australian mail.

Scouts Attacked in Matabeleland.

CAPE TOWN, May 7.—Advices bearing date of May 5, from Gwelo, about a hundred miles northeast of Bulawayo, are to the effect that a strong force of Matabele attacked a scouting party near Marvin. The scouts did not return the fire of the natives, but retreated to Gwelo, without sustaining any loss.

Electoral Reform Bill in Austria.

VIENNA, May 7.—The Reichsrath to-day passed the third reading of the Government Electoral Reform bill by a vote of 234 to 19. The bill adds seventy-two members to the existing 353 Deputies in the Reichsrath, the additional members to be elected by universal suffrage.

Reichenau at the German Embassy.

BERLIN, May 7.—Herr Reichenau, Counsellor of the German Legation at Bucharest, Roumania, has been appointed First Secretary of the German Embassy at Washington in succession to Baron Clemens von Ketteler, who will go to the City of Mexico as Minister.

Adigrat Not Permanently Abandoned.

ROME, May 7.—It is semi-officially denied that Italy will permanently abandon the town of Adigrat, Province of Tigre, Northern Abyssinia, which place was evacuated a few days ago by the Italian troops.

Great Britain's Trade Increased.

LONDON, May 7.—The returns issued by the Board of Trade for April show an increase in imports of £1,470,000 and an increase in exports of £1,170,000 during that month, as compared with April last year.

French Guiana Convicts Escape.

PARIS, May 7.—The Governor of French Guiana telegraphs that twelve French convicts seized the schooner Delta and made their escape in her to Venezuela. The schooner is now at Demerara.

May Yohe Takes the Court Theatre.

LONDON, May 7.—The Chronicle will tomorrow say that May Yohe (Lady Francis Hope) has taken the Court Theatre for the coming season.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—United States flagship Minneapolis left Southampton yesterday for Cronstadt. The Admiral and officers will attend the coronation of the Czar at Moscow.

—Aubrey Beardsley, whose grave illness at Brussels was reported yesterday, is at work again in London.

—The Pope gave an audience, yesterday, to the Vicar General of Chatham, Canada.

—The Bankruptcy Court in London has declared Earl Poulett a bankrupt.

—Vice Admiral Sir Robert O'Brien Fitz Roy, K. C. B., died yesterday.

MGR. LUIGI GALIMBERTI DEAD.

The Prelate Who Reconciled Austria, Prussia, and the Holy See.

BERLIN, May 7.—Mgr. Luigi Galimberti, titular Archbishop of Nice and formerly Papal Nuncio at Vienna, died at Sichteln, near Dusseldorf, to-day, from throat trouble. He was created a Cardinal in 1893.

Mgr. Luigi Galimberti reconciled Austria and Prussia with the Holy See when they were apparently irreconcilable, and would have deserved fame even if he had not been so successful as a diplomat.

He was born at Rome in 1838, and made there his ecclesiastical studies. He was

Cardinal Luigi Galimberti.

graduated in theology and civil law. He taught ecclesiastical history at the College of the Propaganda and at the Seminary, and theology at the University of Rome. He became in 1868 Canon of St. John Lateran and the Pope's domestic chaplain.

Under the Pontificate of Leo XIII. the learning of Galimberti gained instant recognition. The prelate became counselor to several congregations, Canon of the St. Peter basilica, and Secretary to the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs. When Prince Bismarck selected the Pope as arbiter of the quarrel between Spain and Germany about the Caroline Islands Leo XIII. gave to Mgr. Galimberti the task of writing the act which attributed to Spain exclusive domination over the Carolines.

Appointed Bishop of Nicea in Partibus, Mgr. Galimberti conducted for the Vatican the negotiations which resulted in the abrogation of Prussia's May laws, in 1887 he was intrusted with the mission of complimenting Emperor Wilhelm on the eighty-sixth anniversary of his birth. Then Mgr. Galimberti became Ambassador of the Holy See to Austria-Hungary, and obtained in October, 1891, the appointment as Primate of Hungary of a prelate whom Rome favored. It was his influence which effected at the same epoch the appointment of a Polish prelate in the place of a German one to the important Bishopric of Gnesen and Posen.

TOO YOUNG TO COMMIT CRIME.

Three Street Urchins Charged with Pocket Picking Acquitted.

Picking pockets was the charge on which three mites of boys were arraigned before Judge Fitzgerald in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

The prisoners, who had experienced arrest, arraignment in a Police Court, and indictment by the Grand Jury, were Harry Rosenfeld, nine years old, of 7 Allen Street; Harry Kozin, eleven, of 11 Allen Street; and Morris Weintraub, eleven, of 12 Essex Street. All were shabby and typical street urchins.

Sarah Jessup Taylor of 136 West Ninety-first Street was the complainant, and, after a lawyer had unsuccessfully contended that, because of their age, the boys could not be held to have committed a crime within the meaning of the law, she testified.

While passing through a crowd in front of the Madison Square Garden, she was jostled, and, to the best of her belief, Weintraub put his hand in her pocket and stole a purse with 50 cents in it. The other prisoners were with him, and she caused all to be arrested.

A policeman said that he saw the boys acting in concert while persons were entering the Garden to see Barnum & Bailey's Circus, and he saw Rosenfeld put a hand in Miss Taylor's pocket.

For the defense Kolzin testified that he and the others went to the Garden to try to see the circus. Rosenfeld had 64 cents, but could not get three tickets for the money. Kolzin denied that he or his companions robbed Miss Taylor.

The jury acquitted the accused. The foreman, in rendering the verdict, said that the jurymen considered the boys too young to be considered as having committed a crime.

Vermont Prohibition Convention.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 7.—Only a handful of Prohibitionists was present at the State Convention held in Capital Hall this afternoon to nominate a State ticket and delegates to the National Convention. These nominations were made: For Governor—Rodney C. Whittemore of St. Albans; Lieutenant Governor—C. W. Wyman, of Brattleboro; Secretary of State—the Rev. A. A. Woodbury of East Hardwick; Treasurer—Milo Davidson of Newfane; Auditor—F. W. Wheeler of Richford; Presidential Electors-at-Large—H. C. Barnes of Swanton, and Dr. C. B. Wilson of Bradford; Congressional—Prof. F. H. M. Seeleye of Middlebury, Dr. A. W. Harrison of Barre; Delegates to National Convention—H. C. Barnes of Swanton, C. W. Wyman of Brattleboro, Rodney Whittemore of St. Albans, the Rev. George L. Storey of Milton, F. H. Shepard of Fairhaven, C. M. Winchester of Williamsville, G. W. Morrow of Randolph, B. A. Beatty of Sheldon, D. A. Kneeland of Waitsfield.

Commuted to Life Imprisonment.

ALBANY, May 7.—Gov. Morton has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of William Plucker, who was to have been electrosecuted at Auburn Prison next week. Plucker shot and killed Hilas Martin on Nov. 7, 1895. He claimed to have acted in self-defense. He and Martin lived in adjoining houses in the village of Arcade, Wyoming County. He had frequent disputes, and there had been a feeling of hostility between them for long time, and each had declared a purpose of killing the other. The killing occurred during one of these disputes. Plucker had served a term in the State prison, and his bad record probably had some influence on the verdict. Judge Childs and District Attorney Charles favored commutation.

Elevated Trains in Collision.

A north-bound train consisting of an engine and four cars from the Ninth Avenue Elevated Road stopped at the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue Station at 8 o'clock last night, where all the passengers were let off. A train from the Sixth Avenue line took up the passengers who wanted to go further north. In the meantime the first train started for the pocket at One Hundred and Fortieth Street, but the engineer was compelled to bring his engine to a sudden stop, because the switch had not been properly operated. The second train was running almost at full speed on the same track with the Ninth Avenue train, and a collision followed. Several panes of glass were smashed, but no serious damage was done.

Officers of the Princeton Club.

The Princeton Club met in the Hotel Brunswick last evening. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: John L. Cadwalader, President; Adrian H. Joline, William Hull Wickham, Charles Scribner, Hugh L. Cole, John W. Aitken, and W. B. Hornblower, Vice Presidents; Thomas S. Young, Charles W. McAlpin, Tracy H. Harris, Henry M. Alexander, Francis G. Landon, Jesse Williams, Alexander R. Gulick, Benjamin B. McAlpin, Robert E. Bonner, E. A. S. Lewis, Robert Kelly Prentice, and C. Imbrie members of the Executive Committee; C. Ledyard Blair, Treasurer; George William Burleigh, Secretary.

Mrs. Gaffey Goes to Syracuse.

When Mrs. Mary E. Gaffey, who recently eloped from Syracuse, N. Y., with Carl Becher, was taken before Justice Truax of the Supreme Court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, the lawyers in the case held a consultation, and the writ was then withdrawn. Mrs. Gaffey was then surrendered to Sheriff Austin of Onondaga County, who held a warrant charging her with stealing $2,500 from her husband, and they started for Syracuse. It is said that efforts are being made for a reconciliation between Mrs. Gaffey and her husband.

For the Princeton-Harvard Baseball Game

At Princeton Saturday, May 9, the Pennsylvania Railroad will run a special train, leaving New-York at 1 P. M.; Jersey City, 1:14 P. M.; returning at the close of the game. Fare for the round trip, $2.00. Tickets good only on special train.—Adv.

STEINWAY & SONS WIN

DECISION BY JUSTICE BEEKMAN AGAINST H. W. T. STEINWAY.

Plaintiff Found to Have Been Cognizant of and Privy to All Transactions of Which He Complained—Success of Astoria Scheme and Prosperity of the Concern—Securing Good Will of Artists and Fame for the Piano Legitimate.

The action brought in the Supreme Court by Henry W. T. Steinway against Steinway & Sons and others, as Trustees of the corporation, to obtain injunctive relief restraining the continuance of certain acts alleged to be ultra vires, or to involve expenditures having no proper relation to the business of the corporation, and to compel an accounting and enforce a personal liability against the Trustees because of acts alleged to be unlawful, has been decided against the plaintiff by Justice Beekman.

In his decision Justice Beekman is careful to say that the issues in the action involve neither charge of fraud or claim of bad faith. The inquiry was limited to the question of corporate power, and the equities which bore on the plaintiff's right to impeach the acts of which he complains.

The evidence, the decision said, covered sixteen years, the entire period of the corporate existence of Steinway & Sons, and the chief ground of complaint was the vast sums of money expended in developing the property of the corporation for purposes having no immediate relation to the objects for which the firm was incorporated.

Reciting the incorporation of the company for manufacturing and selling pianofortes and other musical instruments, and the large scope of the business before such incorporation, Justice Beekman relates that the incorporators, William Steinway and his brothers C. F. T. and Albert Steinway, transferred all the assets of the firm for the greater part of the capital stock, which was $1,500,000. Of the assets were real estate in this city and 400 acres of land at Astoria. The Astoria land was destined to be used for the entire manufacturing plant of the concern. This policy has almost been carried out, and the Astoria property is virtually a Steinway colony, with a church, a school, a free bath, and other independent adjuncts of civilization.

Justice Beekman adds:

In connection with this general purpose, and also for the purpose of developing the remainder of this large tract, comprising in all about 400 acres, the Trustees of the corporation have from time to time authorized the expenditure of money in regulating the streets or avenues running through the property and in the construction of sewers and the supply of water. There is nothing in the proofs before me which reflects upon the wisdom of this or which tends to show that the company has not realized a profitable return from the expenditure.

At the time the property was taken over by the company upon its incorporation it had been laid out as a part of the city in which it is, with streets and avenues, and had been subdivided into lots. Its character was thus fixed, and, assuming that the corporation had the right to hold that portion of it which was not necessary for its immediate needs and future wants, the propriety of these expenditures could not be assailed.

It is contended, however, on the part of the plaintiff that all of the disbursements to which I have referred, saving only those immediately connected with the works and plant, were improper and not within the competency of the Trustees to sanction; that the corporation was actually engaged in an extensive land business, which was outside of its chartered powers, and that the contributions made toward the church, library, and kindred enterprises to which I have referred were likewise without authority in law.

Considering the rule that a corporation must keep within the prescription of its charter, and, with it, the question of construction, Justice Beekman says:

It is a question, therefore, in each case of the logical relation of the act to the corporate purpose expressed in the charter. If that act is one which is lawful in itself and not otherwise prohibited, is done for the purpose of serving corporate ends, and is reasonably tributary to the promotion of those ends, in a substantial and not in a remote and fanciful sense, it may fairly be considered within charter powers. The field of corporate action in respect to the exercise of incidental powers is thus, I think, an expanding one. As industrial conditions change, business methods must change with them, and acts become permissible which at an earlier period would not have been considered to be within corporate power.

Justice Beekman finds the Astoria scheme legal and commends it. He is not prepared, he says, to hold that the very moderate expenditures or contributions of the company toward church, school, library, and baths were outside of the incidental powers of the corporation. The scheme must, the jurist says, be taken as a whole, and from that point every part of it was directly related to the legitimate objects of the corporation. As to the contention by the plaintiff that part of the Astoria tract not used for corporate purposes should be disposed of, the decision finds that everything that the Court could require has been done to turn it into money.

Of the accommodation account attacked on the trial, Justice Beekman finds it has been a source of much profit to the corporation, and that supposing this line of business was in excess of corporate power, no damage is shown to form the basis of a recovery against the Trustees.

Justice Beekman dismissed the complaint that expenditures were made to secure the good-will of artists and to secure testimonials in regard to the excellence of the Steinway piano by saying:

I think the plaintiff either expressly or tacitly approved of or acquiesced in them, and has therefore made them his own, and cannot now be heard to impeach them.

This consideration Justice Beekman applies to all of the transactions of the Trustees embraced in the complaint, adding:

The plaintiff was not only a stockholder in the corporation of Steinway & Sons by original subscription, but during all the times when the transactions assailed took place he was in the employment of the company, holding a responsible position, and was fully informed in respect to the business in all its details. He attended many of the meetings of the Trustees, was himself a Trustee for a short period, and was in frequent conference and consultation with the officers in reference to the affairs of the corporation.

The books were open to him at all times, and were frequently examined by him, and at one time or another during the period of sixteen years within which the transactions assailed took place, most of these acts were the subject of comment by him or in his presence. In some cases he approved; in others he expressed some dissent, but in no case did that dissent take the form of protest or objection in any such sense as to justify a belief on the part of the Trustees that the position of the plaintiff was one of settled opposition to the course they were pursuing, or that the dissent, which was never formally made to the Trustees, was more than a personal opinion not insisted upon or intended to be considered as an objection which should prevail over the opinion and judgment of the other members of the corporation.

The plaintiff was also Trustee of the Steinway Church, a contributor to the library, and supervisor of the improvements of which he complained in his suit, and his confidence in the management of the company was illustrated in 1891 by his subscription to the increase in the capital stock and his demand for an opportunity to bid for more.

Of the prosperity of the corporation Justice Beekman says:

This is reflected in the dividends, which, prior to the commencement of this action, have been from year to year declared and paid to the stockholders at the following rates: From 1878 to 1882, at 6 per cent.; in 1883, at 12 per cent.; in 1884, at 10 per cent.; in 1885, at 12 per cent.; in each of the years 1886, 1887, and 1888, at 15 per cent.; in 1889, at 18 per cent.; in 1890, at 20 per cent., and in 1892, at 18 per cent. The evidence also tends to show an enormous increase in the value of the lands at Astoria, which have become a most valuable asset of the corporation, and are now the site of a flourishing community, which since 1876 has increased in population from 300 to about 3,000 persons.

Concluding his decision, Justice Beekman says:

Under these circumstances the plaintiff was bound to make out a very clear case for equitable relief to call for the interference of the court. This, I think, he has utterly failed to do, for the reasons which I have stated. Nor do I find any evidence of a purpose on the part of the defendant Trustees to conduct the business, or any part of it, in excess of corporate power, or otherwise, in violation of their duty, to justify an injunction. The Court proceeds with caution in the application of such a remedy, and grants it only upon a clear case, where such intervention is essential to the protection of rights which are in jeopardy.

For the reasons which I have given, it follows that the defendants are entitled to judgment dismissing the complaint on the merits, with costs.

Wheeler H. Peckham and Edward B. Hill were counsel for the plaintiff, and George W. Cotterill and Henry Hoyt for the defendants.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah May 5, with mdse. and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., May 7, at 9:30 P. M., south, moderate breeze, clear.

AN OLD-TIME NEWSPAPER MAN.

Thomas Towndrow Has Celebrated His Eighty-sixth Birthday.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., May 7.—Thomas Towndrow, the veteran newspaper reporter, was eighty-six years old to-day. Mr. Towndrow was ill during the latter part of the Winter, but he is now bright and alert, and confident that he will be able to go about as usual during the Summer.

From his retentive memory he can bring at will an inexhaustible supply of reminiscences a half a century old that are vig-

Thomas Towndrow,

A Famous Old-Time Newspaper Man, Who Was Eighty-six Years Old Yesterday.

orous and entertaining. Mr. Towndrow is known to nearly every commuter in Westchester County. He was always moving about through the trains on which he rode in search of items of news, and his genial disposition and courteous ways won for him hearty greetings from all.

Mr. Towndrow has been in newspaper work nearly sixty years. He began doing general work for The New-York Tribune in 1841. He covered police news, Coroners' office, meetings, and whatever else came along, and, with the help of one or two other reporters did most of the local work for The Tribune in its early days.

Mr. Towndrow, in 1859, reported the Alexander McCleod trial for the British Consul. There he met Horace Greeley, who was reporting the trial for his paper, The New-Yorker.

Mr. Towndrow's salary at first was $7 a week, but he was permitted to work for other papers, and could double this amount without much trouble. The Sunday Atlas, which was published in an old building in Nassau Street, used to buy manuscript from Mr. Towndrow.

"I can never forget," Mr. Towndrow said to-day, "the dark stairways leading up to The Atlas office, and how I used to grope my way along when I went up with copy. I wrote in those days for other Sunday publications, and did work off and on for all New-York papers.

"Gathering news was often very slow work, and one had to be at it early and late. I covered the famous 'Polly' Bodine trial for murder and arson at Richmond Court House, Staten Island, for eight papers. I had to be down at the Battery at 5 o'clock in the morning to take the first boat to Vanderbilt's Landing. A stage completed the journey to the Court House. It was a terrible vehicle, that almost jolted and shook the life out of passengers. It took me until 1 o'clock at night to get my copy around to all the papers. I wrote two distinct stories, and made three duplicates of each."

Mr. Towndrow did suburban work for forty years or more, going to all parts of Westchester County. He managed to hear from every town each day. In order to save time he arranged in some instances with friends to display signals where he could see them as the train approached the railroad staton, so that he might know whether there was any news. If the signal said no news he went on to the next village.

Mr. Towndrow has abundant white hair and a ruddy complexion. He is delighted always to welcome newspaper men, old or young, to his pleasant home in Burling Lane.

COREAN NOBLES SEE THE CITY.

Points of Interest Visited with the Russian Consul.

Min-Yong-hwan and Yun-chi-ho, Corean noblemen on their way to Russia to be present at the coronation of the Czar, are at present staying at the Waldorf Hotel. They are accompanied by Kim-To-Il, who speaks Russian, and Kim-Denk-Nien, who speaks English fluently.

These Corean noblemen and their attachés came to New-York from Corea by the steamship Empress of China, the Canadian Pacific Railway to Montreal, and the Delaware and Hudson and New-York Central from Montreal to this city, where they arrived Wednesday evening.

Min-Yong-hwan, the chief of the party, dresses in a long silk gown, trousers, brown leather shoes, and a hat like a Bishop's mitre. He is clean shaven and wears spectacles.

Min-Yong-hwan and his companions left the Waldorf yesterday at 2:30 in the afternoon and went to the office of the Russian Consul, at 24 State Street. Mr. Olarovsky, the Consul, took them in a carriage over the Brooklyn Bridge, and afterward showed them the Equitable Building. In the evening the two attachés went to the theatre, while the two noblemen spent the evening privately with Mr. Olarovsky. To-day the party is expected to drive through Central and Riverside Parks. They sail for Liverpool on Saturday by the Lucania.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—BRUNSWICK—Sir Theodore Fry, Bart., of England.

—ALBEMARLE—Gen. John G. Parke, United States Army.

—GILSEY—Ex-Congressman James Kerr of Pennsylvania.

—GRAND—State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin of Albany.

—PLAZA—N. K. Fairbank of Chicago and Francis P. Freeman of Lakewood.

—HOFFMAN—Ex-Mayor William B. Kirk of Syracuse, and Jerome Hill of St. Louis.

—MURRAY HILL—Justice Charles F. Brown of the New-York Supreme Court and Gen. Amasa J. Parker of Albany.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft of Rhode Island, David Martin of Philadelphia, Mrs. Leland Stanford of San Francisco, and Joseph Jefferson.

—WALDORF—Vicente J. Dominguez, Argentine Chargé d'Affaires at Washington; Gen. Edmund Hayes of Buffalo, George S. Weed of Plattsburg, N. Y., and ex-Congressmen Stephen Sanford and John Sanford of Amsterdam, N. Y.

Suicide of a Clergyman.

UTICA, N. Y., May 7.—The Rev. Daniel Smith of Hamilton hanged himself in a barn a few feet from his house in that village some time yesterday afternoon. He was found by his little son this morning. He was about forty-five years old, and was a graduate of Madison (now Colgate) University and of the Hamilton Theological Seminary. In 1885 he was sent as a missionary to Burmah, and he remained there two years, at the expiration of which time he returned to Hamilton, and had since resided there. For the past two or three years he had been engaged in market gardening. His wife died a few months ago, leaving him with three small children, two of whom, a boy and girl, survive him.

Helen Dauvray to Retire.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Mrs. Albert C. Winterhalter, better known in the theatrical world as Helen Dauvray, has decided permanently to retire from the stage. She announced as much yesterday. Since their marriage, a week ago, Lieut. and Mrs. Winterhalter have been living quietly at a fashionable hotel in Oakland. The young officer and his bride are undecided as to their future movements, which are dependent upon the orders to be received by the Lieutenant from the Navy Department.

Paul Genz Guilty of Murder.

Paul Genz, who has been on trial for two days before Judge Lippincott, in Jersey City, charged with killing his common-law wife, Clara Arnim, in Hoboken, Aug. 28, 1894, was last night found guilty of murder in the first degree. This was Genz's second trial. The first conviction was set aside because the Court ruled out certain evidence regarding Genz's sanity. The defense in both trials was insanity.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

GENOA, May 7.—SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, sailed for New-York to-day.

NAPLES, May 7.—SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, arrived from New-York to-day.

MR. PLATT NOT JUBILANT

HE HAS NOTHING TO SAY ABOUT THE INDIANA CONVENTION.

When Asked for His Opinion About the McKinley News from the West He Was Reticent—Mr. Hackett, Another Morton Adherent, Also Silent—Headquarters for the Governor's Men Closed Early—Some Politicians Think His Boom Has Collapsed.

The McKinley news from Indiana, Michigan, and California, reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday soon after the decisions were reached. Thomas C. Platt, who has been saying that McKinley could not possibly be nominated, was there. James S. Clarkson, who has been issuing statements showing that McKinley would not be nominated, was also at the hotel.

They were not feeling very jubilant politically last night. They were not issuing manifestos. They were not giving out interviews. They had no figures at hand to show how easily Major McKinley could be bowled out at St. Louis. When Mr. Platt was asked what he had to say about the Indiana Convention, he replied:

"I have nothing to say."

"Do you give it up?" asked one of his friends.

"Give up nothing," said Mr. Platt, as he made for the elevator.

James S. Clarkson was requested to give his views on the result of the Indiana Convention. There was something familiar about his reply. He said:

"I have nothing to say."

W. M. Crane, the Republican National Committeeman from Massachusetts, who is in favor of Speaker Reed for the Presidency, asked to be excused from talking on any political subject.

Chairman Hackett, who will take Gov. Morton's defeat as a Presidential candidate to heart more deeply than any of the other Morton managers, was asked what he had to say, and replied that he had no comment to make.

"Do you concede Major McKinley's nomination?" he was asked.

"We concede nothing," said Mr. Hackett. "Gov. Morton will not withdraw."

The Morton headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel were closed up at a very early hour last night. The politicians who were in the corridors admitted that the Morton boom was "busted," and they were wondering how many delegates would jump away from Platt in the New-York delegation.

Mr. Hackett discredited the stories that there was a large bolt to McKinley among the Kings County delegation, but he admitted that Delegates Atterbury and Willis might vote for McKinley.

"Dave" Martin, the Republican National Committeeman from Pennsylvania, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel during the evening. He talked a long time with Fred S. Gibbs, in the corridor, and then went up stairs and talked with James S. Clarkson. Mr. Martin wanted it understood that he was in the city on business. He is a delegate to the St. Louis Convention from his State, and he is for McKinley.

"Why," he said, "there will be no opposition to McKinley. He will be nominated on the first ballot."

Mr. Martin also denied the claim of the anti-McKinley men that they would have control of the National Committee. He said that even if the National Committee, in the temporary organization, decided against all the hundred or more contesting delegations, it would make no difference with McKinley.

The McKinley men are now claiming that they have twenty-nine members of the National Committee. This would give them a safe majority, but the McKinley men say that they have the majority, while the silver men are claiming that they will hold the balance of power in the committee as between the anti-McKinley men and their opponents.

Rumors are plenty in political circles these days. There is one that Gov. Morton will insist on withdrawing as a candidate within the next week, and there is another that Senator Quay would be found in the McKinley camp.

CHICAGO MERCHANT KILLED.

Shot by Men Who Tried to Rob His Store—Others Wounded.

CHICAGO, May 7.—George Marshall, proprietor of a large dry goods store at Madison and Centre Avenues, was shot and killed instantly in front of his place of business at 9 o'clock to-night while pursuing three men who had just attempted to rob his store.

His cashier, Mattie Garretson, was shot through the hand while defending her employer's cash.

A large number of shots were fired on the streets, and two persons passing were injured seriously:

Miss Kittie Hynes; shot through both legs while passing on a cable car.

A. S. Baggs; shot in right leg while trying to head off one of the robbers.

A man about fifty years old entered the store just before 9 o'clock and asked what time it would close; being informed that 9 o'clock was the closing hour, he departed. He returned promptly at 9 o'clock accompanied by a man about twenty-five years old, and another about thirty years old. Two of the men came inside of the store, while the third stood guard at the door.

Each man was armed with two revolvers. The two men who went into the store immediately approached Miss Garretson at the cashier's desk, and, leveling their revolvers at her, ordered her to open the cash drawer.

The young woman refused, and with the four revolvers confronting her deliberately closed the drawer and turned off the combination. One of the robbers, with an oath, fired, and the shot passed through Miss Garretson's hand.

Mr. Marshall, being in the store at the time, went to the cashier's desk, and the robbers, being alarmed, ran out, pursued by him.

When on the sidewalk the three desperadoes turned and fired two shots each at the proprietor, and then, trying to scatter the quickly gathering crowd, started away on a run.

Marshall was hit by two balls, one in the temple and the other in the left breast, and died instantly.

A Madison Street cable train passed just at the time of the shooting and two bullets went through one of the open cars. One of the bullets passed through both legs of Miss Kittie Hynes, a passenger.

A panic ensued, and in the efforts of the passengers to get off, many were bruised and scratched. Two of the robbers ran east on Madison Street, and the other one went west. The two running east had gone about a block when they were ordered to halt by A. G. Bagg, who happened to be passing at the time.

Bagg immediately was shot, and fell over on the sidewalk, while the fleeing men went on their way unmolested.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

8 A. M.—176 Bowery; M. White; hat store; damage slight.

—3:35 A. M.—28 Ninth Avenue; Gardinier & Espes; shoe factory; no damage.

—4 A. M.—364 East Third Street; Harry Alexander; tailor's shop; damage, $500.

—9:20 A. M.—Foot of Chambers Street; Erie Railroad Company; no damage.

—12:45 P. M.—190 Henry Street; Herman Schentz; damage, $10.

—3:15 P. M.—294 Eighth Avenue; vacant store; damage, $15.

—3 P. M.—307 West End Avenue; Herman Moseman; damage, $100.

—3:15 P. M.—888 Grand Street; awning; damage trifling.

—9:20 P. M.—300 Broadway; James Martin; engraver; damage, $100.

—10:30 P. M.—301 Second Avenue; Henry L. Schmidt, tenement; damage, $25.

Westward via the "Erie."

Progress is the Erie's watchword. The coaches and sleeping, dining, library, and observation cars now in service on its vestibuled limited trains are models of beauty and comfort. Best route to Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and the West. Tickets, time-tables, and full information can be obtained from the company's agents, at 401, 957, 201, and 111 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—Adv.

COMPROMISED ON THE WOMEN.

Allowed to Sit in the General Conference During This Session.

CLEVELAND, May 7.—Bishop Foss presided at the session to-day of the Methodist General Conference. It was ordered that a special committee of eleven be appointed on the work of Deaconesses. The order of the day was then taken up.

Dr. A. J. Kynett presented the report of the Committee on Eligibility, which provided for a compromise of the woman question. The proposition was in substance to allow the women delegates to keep their seats on the understanding that it should not establish a precedent, and then to resubmit to the annual conferences during the next four years the same constitutional amendment, or one similar to that, which lately barely failed of adoption by the three-quarters vote. The report further provided that the action of this General Conference should be without any prejudice to the rights of any women delegates in any future General Conference, under the constitution as such General Conference may construe or interpret it.

The Rev. Dr. Kynett moved the adoption of the report, and said:

It is needless to say that there are questions on which we could not agree. While the debate was progressing, many from both sides were in free consultation. Brethren of both sides thought that a compromise should be made. Neither party was asked to surrender any of its convictions. Neither has surrendered, and the brethren of the majority want it distinctly understood that they have not surrendered their position that the law of 1872 includes women. Out of deference to the opinions of those who differed with the majority, they consented to the referendum. The women are allowed to remain in their seats, with the understanding that their seats are unchallenged. The committee was pained that the women delegates had been asked to retire from the conference.

The Rev. Dr. J. B. Graw, who refused to sign the report of the Committee on Eligibility, said:

In the interest of harmony and because I love the Church, I am willing to accept every part of that report except that part which proposes to waive the challenge and admit these women. Up to this time we have failed to receive the authority from the annual conferences to admit women to this conference, and I cannot consent to their admission under any circumstances without stultifying my conscience.

The full report was adopted by an almost unanimous vote. The announcement of the vote was greeted with prolonged applause.

Just where the three ladies who withdrew stand is a question. The conference has given them the right to sit in the convention, with the understanding that their seats are challenged, but it is agreed that they are not to be interfered with. But it is claimed that the ladies, by their voluntary withdrawal from the conference, have relinquished all their rights.

Bishop Andrews is of the decided opinion that they are out. Speaking of the communication from the ladies, Bishop Andrews said: "It is probable that no action will be taken by the conference on the communication, as the conference is not a body which has any control over them. They occupied seats and relinquished them, and the conference is powerless. It is not necessary to take action on it, as it is purely a personal matter with them, and they had a right to do so. In my judgment they are no more members of the conference now than any other outsider."

PRESENT PRICES OF TERRAPIN

Once So Cheap that They Were Fed to Slaves.

From The Washington Post.

"I have controlled the entire supply of Chesapeake Bay diamond-back terrapin for a good many years," said Mr. A. T. La Vallette of Crisfield, Md. "In times gone by terrapin were so plentiful that they were fed to the negro slaves, being about the cheapest kind of food at that period. Some of the masters would overfeed their slaves to such an extent that they were compelled to sign articles of agreement that terrapin should be fed but once or twice a week. If anybody doubts this there are old documents still on file at some of the county seats of the Eastern Shore of Maryland that will confirm the truth of what I say.

"The price for terrapin increased with the demand up to 1893, the supply during that time being on the decrease. 'Full counts,' that is, specimens measuring seven inches and over, and weighing from three to six pounds, were worth then from $60 to $180 per dozen; six-inch counts, weighing from 1¾ to 2¾ pounds, bringing from $30 to $50 a dozen. The smaller sizes, containing few eggs, are never in great demand.

"Since 1893 the price has decreased, while the supply has not increased. This is owing to the practice of small firms in shipping common Southern, North Carolina and Texas terrapin, and trying to palm them off on buyers as the genuine Chesapeake article. The trick, however, rarely succeeds.

"A large seven or eight inch terrapin is said by scientists to be sixty to seventy years old. In not one case in a thousand do the males ever measure over five inches or weigh over one pound."

"Science" in Washington.

From The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette.

Scientific work is a great thing, to be sure, but it does not compare with that of common sense, for practical purposes. The object of the expense of the new terrace of the Capitol at Washington was to improve the proportion between the immense dome and the squatty building, but the accomplishment of that object was prev

WANTS TO RACE WITH MEN

MISS EMILY DIELTS ENTERS IRVINGTON-MILLBURN RACE.

Women Cannot Compete, However, and Her Two-Dollar Fee Will Be Returned—First of Her Sex to Show a Desire to Compete in the Classic Handicap—Dampman Cares Naught for Prizes, but Wants to Race.

If the Race Committee of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs has not had a joke played upon it at a cost of $2 per joke to the joker, then the Irvington-Millburn handicap has the distinction of having attracted an entry from a woman.

In yesterday's mail was received a new two-dollar bill, accompanied by an entry blank, bearing the name of Emily W. Dielts. Miss Dielts according to her written declaration, hails from Long Island City, and is anxious to ride twenty-five miles with the hundred or more husky young men who annually strive for honors in the classic event.

Of course Miss Dielts will not be allowed to compete, and will receive her money back.

This is the first instance where a woman has shown a desire to compete in a road race with men, and it is causing the members of the Race Committee some perplexity. Chairman Scudder is at a loss to account for it, and his confreres could not solve the problem.

Frank M. Dampman, the Philadelphia "pro," has sent a letter to the committee, asking if he cannot take part in the race. He says he is not looking for prizes, but merely desires an opportunity to measure his speed with that of the metropolitan cracks. Dampman is one of the best road racers in the country. He has a barrelful of prizes which proves it.

Last June he won the famous 150-mile race over THE NEW-YORK TIMES relay course, and later added a number of important victories to his list. He joined the "pro" class late last season of his own volition.

Professionals will not be allowed to compete in the great handicap, so Mr. Dampman will not take part.

THE HARLEMS' INSTALLATION.

Recently Elected Officers Will Formally Take Charge To-night.

A very pleasant club affair this evening will be the installation of officers chosen by the Harlem Wheelmen on Wednesday night. The club has just adopted a new constitution, providing for a Board of Governors to manage its affairs, thus doing away with club meetings except in January and July of each year.

The officers to be installed are as follows:

President—Charles G. M. Thomas.
Vice President—J. M. Du Barry.
Secretary—Charles M. Broas.
Treasurer—Leslie C. Smith.
Captain—Andrew J. Englert.

Governors to serve until January, 1897—James P. Haight, William R. Lowe, C. C. Ellis, V. A. Seggerman, Charles Wendeback.

Governors to serve until January, 1898—George J. Cooke, Herbert E. Adams, Melvin A. Smith, Thomas A. Roe, Dr. Thomas R. Savage.

James P. Haight, the retiring President, would not allow his name to go upon the ticket as a candidate for the Presidency, as he thought he had earned a respite after serving the club for over two years, besides having held various other offices.

Tacks Do Not Puncture This Tire.

A non-puncturable tire which may prove to be "the" tire that the inventors have been hunting for, was exhibited to a few open-eyed spectators in the yard at 542 West Twenty-third Street yesterday afternoon. A pair of the tires was used on a wheel ridden by a young man who could steer to a tack point with unerring skill. He crunched over glittering and dangerous pieces of broken glass and rolled over a strip of canvas 12 feet long containing tacks, points up, three-quarters of an inch in length. More than forty tacks entered the tires, but there was not a single puncture. A dejected looking "scorcher" besought the inventor to sell him the first pair manufactured at his own terms. This same "scorcher" got two punctures in his rear tire riding to see the exhibition. The inventor is J. F. Preston, who says only cotton fabric and rubber are used in the construction. The cotton is partly braided and partly woven, and treated to a chemical solution. The tire is of the single tube variety, and has the usual covering of rubber. The pair used yesterday is the only pair in existence. The inflation of the tire is what makes the non-puncturable. Inflation stretches the fabric, causing it, through the peculiar arrangement of the ribs, to resist sharp points, such as tacks, &c. There will be very little difference in weight over the tires used by nine-tenths of the riders.

A Run Around the Block.

The Paramount Wheelmen of Brooklyn will have a "run around the block" on Sunday, previous to which the club members will be photographed. Later in the day the members will take a trip to Bath Beach, returning via Coney Island, the cycle path, and Prospect Park. Capt. E. H. Gargan will have charge of the tour.

Team Cycle Race for June 20.

A decided novelty in bicycle racing will be a team contest which the Westchester Cycling League is promoting for June 20. It is intended to have Yonkers, New-Rochelle, Mount Vernon, and Tarrytown represented. George C. Wheeler is Chairman of the committee having the arrangements in charge.

Brooklyn "Bl" Runs.

The following is the schedule of runs for the Brooklyn Bicycle Club: May 10, Freeport; May 17, "around the block"; May 24, annual photograph run; May 30, Irvington-Millburn road race; May 31, Tottenville.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Rowland C. Bowne of Jersey City, manager in Hudson County for the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, yesterday received from Gov. Griggs a commission as State detective. A feature of his work as detective will be the pursuit of bicycle thieves. Mr. Bowne is an active member of the Young Men's Republican Club of Jersey City. He ran for Freeholder on the Republican ticket two years ago.

—Charles W. Mears and J. W. Brigman have been appointed local agents of the Long Island Wheelmen of America at Cleveland and Louisville, respectively.

—A century run from Jersey City to New-Brunswick and return will be conducted on June 7 (Sunday) by the Niantic Wheelmen.

—Robert Gentie, the Chief Consul of New-Jersey, has been invited to referee the races at Plainfield on Decoration Day.

Yacht Bill Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Senate Committee on Commerce this morning directed Mr. Frye to make a favorable report on his bill for the protection of yacht owners and shipbuilders of the United States. It provides that yachts belonging to a regularly organized yacht club of any foreign nation, which shall extend a like privilege to the yachts of the United States, shall have the privilege of entering or leaving any port of the United States without entering or clearing at the Custom House, or paying tonnage tax, except that the privileges granted shall not extend to any foreign-built yacht owned, chartered, or used by a citizen of the United States, unless such ownership or charter was acquired prior to the passage of this act.

First Yacht Race of the Season.

The first yacht race of the season will be sailed Saturday, May 16. It is a special race of the Huguenot Yacht Club, and the start will be made off Whortleberry Island, New-Rochelle, at 1 o'clock. The race is for cabin sloops, cabin and open cats, twenty-one-footers, and half-raters. Entries close with C. M. Connolly, 757 Broadway, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the race.

Seawanhaka Dinner and Meeting.

The fourth regular meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will be held at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, next Tuesday at 8:30 o'clock P. M. A mess dinner will be given at the Arena, 39 West Thirty-first Street, on Wednesday evening, May 20, at 7:15 o'clock. Dinner, $2 a cover.

Rough-Riding Class.

The final ride of the season of the "rough riding class" will be seen at Durland's Academy, in Fifty-ninth Street, to-morrow night. There will be music, and an interesting exhibition of clever horsemanship is expected. The "rough riding class" contains a number of expert horsemen.

POOR BATTING AND BASE RUNNING.

New-Yorks Beaten This Time by the St. Louis Nine.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

St. Louis, 5; New-York, 3.
Cleveland, 10; Brooklyn, 4.
Pittsburg, 12; Washington, 2.
Baltimore, 6; Cincinnati, 1.
Boston, 17; Louisville, 1.
Philadelphia, 14; Chicago, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Philadelphia	12	4	.750
Pittsburg	10	5	.667
Boston	10	6	.600
Chicago	10	7	.588
Cleveland	8	6	.571
Cincinnati	9	7	.563
Baltimore	8	7	.533
Washington	8	8	.500
Brooklyn	7	9	.438
St. Louis	7	10	.412
New-York	4	12	.250
Louisville	2	15	.118

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—A combination of weak hitting, stupid base running, and errors by the New-Yorks enabled the Browns to win. Cooley and Douglas were injured and retired from the game. Attendance, 1,000.

Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Sheehan, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Dowd, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Meyers, 3b	1	1	5	2	0
Quinn, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Connor, 1b	1	2	11	1	0
Parrott, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Douglas, c	1	1	1	0	0
M'F'l'nd, c	0	0	3	2	0
Cross, ss	0	1	1	6	1
Hart, p	1	0	1	2	0
Totals	5	8	27	15	1

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Fuller, ss	0	0	1	4	0
V'Brl'n, cf	0	0	3	0	0
G. Davis, 3b	0	0	2	3	1
Tiernan, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	1	2	0
Stafford, lf	1	1	2	0	1
H. Davis, 1b	1	1	9	0	0
Meekin, p	1	2	0	1	0
Farrell, c	0	0	5	1	1
Totals	3	6	24	11	3

St. Louis	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	x—5
New-York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; New-York, 3. First base on balls—Off Hart, 6; off Meekin, 3. Struck out—By Hart, 2; by Meekin, 1. Home run—Douglas. Three-base hit—Meekin. Two-base hits—Cooley, Connor, Stafford. Sacrifice hits—Dowd, Hart. Stolen bases—Dowd, G. Davis, Tiernan, Meyers. Double play—Dowd and Connor. Wild pitch—Meekin. Passed ball—Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

BROOKLYNS AGAIN BEATEN.

Payne Was Effective Against Cleveland for Only Five Innings.

CLEVELAND, May 7.—Payne, Brooklyn's new left-handed pitcher, was effective against Cleveland to-day until the sixth inning, when the home team fell on to his delivery and pounded out a victory. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	2	1	1	0	0
McKean, ss	2	1	3	0	0
Childs, 2b	3	4	3	5	1
Tebeau, 1b	0	3	18	0	0
Zimmer, c	0	2	1	3	0
Shearon, rf	1	1	0	0	0
O'Con'or, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Beletty, 3b	0	0	2	3	0
Wallace, p	0	1	0	4	1
Total	10	16	27	18	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	2	2	0	0
McCar'y, lf	0	1	1	0	0
And'son, rf	1	0	5	0	1
Shin'le, 3b	0	2	0	1	0
Cor'ran, ss	0	1	3	1	0
Daly, 2b	1	1	3	2	0
Burrell, c	1	2	3	0	0
Payne, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	4	10	24	6	2

Cleveland	1	0	2	0	0	5	0	2	—10
Brooklyn	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Brooklyn, 10. First base on balls—Off Wallace, 6; off Payne, 2. Struck out—By Wallace, 7; by Payne, 3. Three-base hits—Childs (2.) Two-base hits—Burkett, McKean, Tebeau, (3,) Griffin, Foutz, Shindle, Burrell. Sacrifice hits—Payne, (2.) Stolen bases—McKean, O'Connor, Shindle, Shearon. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2
Pittsburg	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	3	—12

Base hits—Washington, 3; Pittsburg, 16. Errors—Washington, 5; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—McJames and McAuley's; Killen and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT CINCINNATI.

Baltimore	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	—6
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Base hits—Baltimore, 9; Cincinnati, 8. Errors—Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—McMahon and Robinson; Dwyer, Fisher, and Peltz. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Boston	2	4	3	1	1	2	1	3	—17
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Base hits—Boston, 14; Louisville, 6. Errors—Louisville, 12. Batteries—Nichols and Ganzel; McDermott, Warner, and Dexter. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT CHICAGO.

Philadelphia	0	0	2	3	0	5	1	3	0—14
Chicago	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	—5

Base hits—Philadelphia, 14; Chicago, 7. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Chicago, 6. Batteries—Orth and Clements; Friend and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Weidman.

Metropolitans, 11; Hartford, 4.

The Metropolitans defeated the Hartford baseball team at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The score:

Metropolitans	0	1	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	—11
Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—4

Base hits—Metropolitans, 12; Hartford, 9. Errors—Metropolitans, 1; Hartford, 6.

Paterson, 18; Newark, 7.

PATERSON, N. J., May 7.—The Newarks were easily beaten by the Patersons here to-day. Callahan, who was released to Newark yesterday, was in the box for the visitors, and his clubmates of yesterday batted him hard, hitting the ball safe twenty times, of which one was a home run and four were three-baggers. The score:

Paterson	6	2	0	5	2	0	0	1	2	—18
Newark	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	—7

Base hits—Paterson, 20; Newark, 10. Errors—Paterson, 6; Newark, 7. Batteries—McMeekin and Elton; Callahan, Otten, and Rothfuss.

Wilmington, 19; New-Haven, 4.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 7.—New-Haven was badly beaten by Wilmington this afternoon. The visitors tried three pitchers, without avail. Score:

Wilmington	2	0	2	2	8	2	3	0	0	—19
New-Haven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	—4

Hits—Wilmington, 15; New-Haven, 7. Errors—Wilmington, 4; New-Haven, 7. Batteries—J. Nops, Nops, and Welsh; Keefe, Cauliflower, "Ted" Sullivan, and Hodges. Umpire—Mr. Jones.

THE NEW THIRTY-FOOTERS.

Those Built by Herreshoff Nearly Ready for Delivery.

The dozen or more thirty-footers that were ordered from the Herreshoffs last Winter by H. B. Duryea, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., C. Oliver Iselin, and other New-York yachtsmen are nearly ready for delivery. As fast as these boats are finished they are tried, and then put in Walker's Cove, near the Herreshoff shop, at Bristol, R. I. When the last one is ready those who have ordered them will draw lots. They are all exactly alike, having been built on the same molds.

These boats are double planked, with layers of cotton cloth saturated with a preparation of tar and varnish between each skin. Each skin is three-eighths of an inch in thickness and copper fastened. The deck is made of white pine planks, with lapped seams, and laid in marine glue. The keel, frames, wales, and stem and stern pieces are of oak, and the outside planking is of mahogany, polished bright above the water line and painted green beneath. The length of the cabin and cockpit combined is 16 feet, and the length of the deckhouse alone is 5 feet 6 inches, occupying nearly the entire width of the boat, with a standing space in the interior of 5 feet. The boats are 43 feet over all, and 2 inches short of 30 feet on the actual water line, although the painted water line exceeds 30 feet somewhat. It is not intended to ballast them to the painted water line.

The fins are almost square in shape, which makes them a little different from the twenty-one-footers. The fins are 5 feet 9 inches in depth, and five feet from the forward to the outer edge. The frames are spaced 10½ inches on centres, and the fin is fastened on between frames 23 and 29. The leaden bulb has a partly rounded body, and is sharp forward and aft, extending 9 inches each way beyond the fin. The bulb was molded to the fin whep run, and weighs 5,600 pounds, and is fastened with a double row of Tobin bronze bolts to the fin. The latter is fastened to the hull in the usual way with bronze angle braces with double rows of rivets on each side, running through the floor timbers and keelson.

The sterns of the boats are nearly elliptical, of a pretty model, and fully 3 feet in width. The boats will be sloop rigged, with a stumpy pole mast 36 feet in length from the deck. The length of the boom is 33 feet 9 inches, and that of the gaff is 22 feet 6 inches. These will hold 1,000 square feet of canvas, which is not considered any too much for the power shown in the construction of the racers. Some of the boats will be fitted out with two suits of sails, consisting of one each of lateral and perpendicular seams. The bowsprits are short and partly flat. The boats will be all equipped with the best of steel wire rigging, the shrouds in the usual way, set up at the deck in turn buckles.

The boats have a rather small looking freeboard for the length and style of build, and are looked to as proving rather wet boats in anything like a whole-sail breeze.

Hits of Yachting News.

—Chester Griswold has been appointed Fleet Captain of the New-York Yacht Club this year. Capt. Griswold has been a member of the Regatta Committee of the club for several years, and his appointment is a popular one. He is a hard-working member of the club, and it was through his influence that Mr. Vanderbilt agreed to defray nearly all the cost of the Defender last year.

—H. Manley Crosby is busy turning out a lot of small boats at his Bay Ridge yard. Among them are a half-rater, 30-foot sloop, 35-foot, 29-foot, 28-foot, and 30-foot cabin cats, a 38-foot yawl, 30-foot open racing cat, 28-foot cabin cat for cruising, 26-foot cruising cat, and six other catboats. Many of these are for members of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

The steam yacht Vacuna, built at Bristol for Mr. Van Duzer of New-York, was given a trial on Narragansett Bay last Tuesday. Mr. Van Duzer and some friends were on board, and they were well pleased with the boat. After another trial the Vacuna will be taken to Thousand Islands.

—Commodore Hollingsworth's yawl Ellida is at Bristol having some slight alterations made. Her cockpit curbing has been taken off and a new mast stepped and topmast set up. The yacht is to be rigged as a sloop.

—Arthur Dyer of Deep Haven, Minn., is building a 28-foot sloop of his improved type for a New-York yachtsman. She will be shipped East about May 12. Sawyer is making her sails.

—Lippitt Brothers' cutter Wasp is to be fitted out at Fort Jefferson. Capt. "Harry" Haff has been engaged again to sail the crack 46-footer.

—John Gibbs's sloop Donny Doon is at Bay Shore having some slight alterations made and being put in shape for the yachting season.

—William G. Roelker of Providence has chartered Frederick Grinnell's schooner Quickstep for the season. Capt. Hansen will be in charge.

—Clarence G. Martin has bought the new catboat built by "Tom" Webber at New-Rochelle and has named the boat Alcyone.

—Charles Day Rose has named his new twenty-rater Penitent. This boat was built by Summers & Payne at Southampton.

—Charles E. Payne of Providence has chartered the sloop yacht Mariquita from Alexander M. Griswold.

—The steam yacht Hiawatha, being built by Seabury for J. P. Duncan, will be launched this month.

—John H. Cole's schooner Lotus has been changed from a centreboarder to a keel boat.

—The Sapphire, which has been chartered by James Stillman, is being fitted out at Tebo's.

—J. Rogers Maxwell's schooner Emerald is on Tebo's dry dock being cleaned and painted.

—Charles L. Hubbard's steamer Kaiolah is being fitted with new boilers at New-London.

—Thomas F. Murray of Bay Shore has purchased the sloop yacht Henry Steers.

—Capt. William Nelson's sloop Laura F. is being thoroughly overhauled at Islip.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

Going Cycling?

How about your clothing? You know that being suitably and comfortably dressed is half the pleasure. **Friday** and **Saturday** each week are recognized by the cyclists as our **Special Bargain Days.** Our clothing is made right, stylish cut, and of the best material. Saturday and Sunday will be great days for cyclists. Saturday is always our rush day; try and shop Friday. Cheap Suits—we have plenty. Still, we can satisfy the most fastidious. Our fine cycling suits at reasonable prices cannot be equalled. This week's specials better than ever before.

Golf-Bicycle Suits, $6.00 quality, new goods, selected patterns, **$4.50**

A Pair of Fast Black 50c. Bicycle Hose given with each suit.

Bicycle Coats, $3.00 quality. **$1.50** | **Bicycle Bloomers,** $3.00 quality. **$1.50**

This enables you to get a good suit at $3.00—something never heard of before.

Fine Leather Belts, with rings, 50 cent quality. **19c.**

Importer's Sample Line Golf-Bicycle Hose, representing values from $1.50 to $3.00. pair, **98c.**

Fine Footless Hose . . . . $1.00 quality. **68c.**

Sample Leather Belts . . . . Regular price, $1.00 to $2.00. **50c.**

Latest Style Bicycle Caps . . All colors. Reduced from 75c. and $1.00. **39c.**

Fancy Cheviot Cuting Shirts . . **50c.**

Summer-weight Sweaters . . All colors. **$1.50**

The Finest Line of Golf-Bicycle Suits in New York, from $7.50 to $15.00

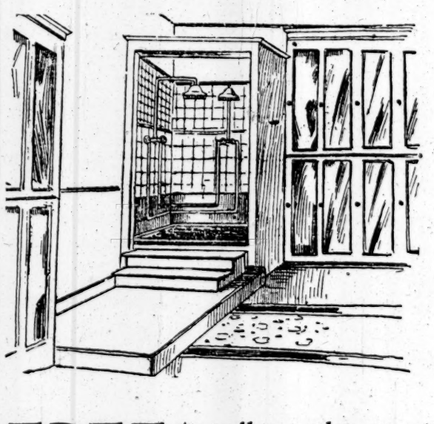
Cycling can never be thoroughly appreciated unless the Christy Anatomical Saddle is fitted to your bicycle. Price $5.00, and worth it. A cyclometer is another thing the cyclist should have. The Spalding Cyclometer is the only accurate and reliable cyclometer on the market. We have everything else required by the cyclist—Lamps, Bells, Oil, Pumps, Repair Kits, Tools, etc.

AT DOWN TOWN STORE ONLY.

OUR MONSTER SALE of Good Bicycles at $40, $50, $60 and $75, cash or installments, still continues. Bargains for all. We allow good prices for old wheels in exchange for new Spaldings and furnish estimate upon application.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

126, 128, 130 NASSAU STREET.



The Marble Showers, Luxuriant Locker and Lounging Rooms, and Airy Practice Halls OF THE

Yellow Fellow Club are

FREE to all purchasers of STEARNS and TOURIST wheels, (either cash or installment.)

Located right at the entrance to the Park, in Main Building of

The Tinkham Cycle Company,

306-310 West 59th St. Branch, No. 20 Warren St.

The Woman's Bicycle...

In strength, lightness, grace, and elegance of finish and equipment Model 41 Columbia is unapproached by any other make.

COLUMBIA

saddles are recommended by riders and physicians as proper in shape and adjustment, and every detail of equipment contributes to comfort and pleasure.

$100 to all alike

The Columbia Catalogue, handsomest art work of the year, is free if you call.

"The added pleasure of riding a Columbia is worth every dollar of the $100 a Columbia costs."

POPE MANUFACTURING CO.
New York Headquarters
12 WARREN STREET
Metropolitan Bicycling Co.
Boulevard and 60th Street
Columbia Riding Academy, Renting, Storage

A '96 Bicycle,

The Grand Central

Up to Date in Every Detail, Made of the Best Materials,

$49 Spot Cash

Stylish in Appearance.
The Best Wheel Made for the Money
Fully Guaranteed for One Year.

Vim or M. and W. Tires.

New-York Cycle Co., Manufacturers, 155 West 23d St.

BICYCLE BARGAINS.

700 2d hand such as Columbias 25; Victors 29; Crescent 24; Hartford 20; Rambler 27; Remington 28; Imperial 29; Globe 23; Credenda 20; Liberty 24; Yost 20; Tourist 22; Ormonde 25; Gales 28, &c. 1,500 new 1895 models, choice of tires, at $20, $35, $39, and $42.50.

Old wheels traded in; open Monday evenings.
WE UNDERSELL THEM ALL.
HERALD CO., 114 NASSAU ST.
IN BASEMENT, NEAR BEEKMAN ST.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES AT CUT PRICES. Great Variety. E. B. ESTES & SONS, 45-47 John St., near Nassau.

PIERCE MODEL 10.

Bicycle Time

Select a reliable wheel, made by a reliable maker—a "Tried and True"

PIERCE

The experienced rider will readily appreciate the superior construction of the '96 Pierce. $75 and $100.

Our Patent Bottom Bracket makes Pierce Frames Strongest.

GEO. N. PIERCE & CO., Mfrs. Est. 1865.
New York Branch, 105 Chambers St.
Uptown Store, B'dway and 40th St.
Orange Store, 401 Main St., near Park.

STERLING

"Built like a watch."

$100.00.

$15.00 down. $8.50 per month. There is no wheel which can equal a STERLING.

GALES.

The Best Wheels for $75.00.

$15.00 down. $6.00 per month.
Juveniles for boys and girls.
Bicycle clothing in great variety.
Now is the time for fishing tackle.
Wholesale and retail dealers in every variety of sporting goods.

DALY GUNS—MARLIN RIFLES.

Schoverling, Daly & Gales,

302 BROADWAY.

Orient Cycles To Rent

at 1,790 Broadway, New-York, and 1,216 Bedford Av., Brooklyn; they have 10 POINTS of peculiar merit that deserve your attention before buying. For sale at the above stores and at

WALTHAM MFG. CO., 240 Broadway.

Look at our SARACEN for $75.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD.
BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURANT McLEAN & CO., 289 Broadway.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 9 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 A. M. for Newfoundland, per steamship Carthaginian, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 4:30 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 7 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 10:30 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown; at 11 A. M. for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 4 P. M. for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez, per steamship Flamborough, (letters must be directed "per Flamborough.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 A. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga"; at 12 M. for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship South Cambria; at 1 P. M. for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Bea Bellido, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Bea Bellido.")

SUNDAY.—At 5:30 A. M. for Progreso, per steamship Habana, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Habana.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 A. M., for forwarding by steamer sailing Mondays and Thursdays from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 A. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May $11 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May $23 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., for on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 28 and up to May 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 1, 1896.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $80 and upward, according to location.
II. cabin, $60; round trip, $110.

Lahn, Tu., May 12, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., May 30, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., May 16, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., June 2, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., May 19, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., June 9, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., May 26, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., Je 13, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kaiser, May 16, 10 AM | Ems, June 6, 10 AM
Werra, May 23, 10 AM | Kaiser, June 20, 10 AM
Fulda, May 30, 10 AM | Werra, June 27, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg

Normannia, Sa. 11, 11 A.M. | F. Bism'ck, May 28, 11 AM
A. Victoria, May 21, 7 AM | Columbia, June 4, 7 AM

I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60 and $75.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA, from New-York JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.

Excursion around AFRICA, from Hamburg July 10
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....May 13 | ST. LOUIS.....June 3
ST. PAUL.....May 20 | BERLIN....Sat., June 6
NEW-YORK ...May 27 | NEW-YORK ...June 10

Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Sailing Every Wednesday

Noordl'd, May 13, Noon | Kens'n, May 27, 10:30 AM
Friesland, May 20, Noon | Western'd, June 3, Noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, May 9, 2 PM | Lucania, June 6, M
Etruria, May 16, 10 AM | Etruria, June 13, 9 AM
Campania, May 23, 1 PM | Campania, June 20, noon
Umbria, May 30, 10 AM | Umbria, June 27, 9 AM

EXTRA SAILING.

AURANIA.....Tuesday, June 9, 2 P. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamships sail every Saturday at noon
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.

Circassia.....May 9 | Anchoria.....May 23
Furnessia.....May 16 | Ethiopia.....May 30

Saloon, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, June 6 & July 4.
Saloon, $60 and up; 2d cabin, $35; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, May 13, Noon | Germanic, June 10, Noon
Teutonic, May 20, Noon | Teutonic, June 17, Noon
Britannic, May 27, Noon | Britannic, June 24, Noon
Majestic, June 3, Noon | Majestic, July 1, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY

MANITOBA.....May 9, 1896

For freight and pass

CIVIL SERVICE IN CUSTOM HOUSE.

List of Employes to be Affected in the Local Service.

The effect of President Cleveland's order extending the operation of the civil service law to various departments in the Federal service not heretofore affected is being considered with much interest by the employes in the Custom House and appraisers' stores in this city. Under the new order of things everybody employed in the Custom House, except the Collector, the porters, and the scrubwomen, is brought within the scope of the Civil Service act. The most important officials to be affected are the Deputy Collectors and the special agents.

Following are the names and political proclivities of the present Deputy Collectors in the New-York Custom House:

First Division (Marine)—Daniel G. Hawthorne, Democrat.

Second Division (Entry)—Edwin H. Corey, Democrat.

Third Division (Warehouse)—Charles A. King, Democrat.

Fourth Division (Cashier)—W. E. Northrup, Democrat.

Fifth Division (Warehouse)—Charles I. Duryea, Democrat.

Sixth Division (Public Stores)—Gen. N. G. Williams, a veteran in the Custom Service with no politics.

Seventh Division (Liquidating)—H. E. Esterbrook, Republican, promoted from a chief clerkship by Collector Kilbreth.

Eighth Division (Drawbacks)—Randolph H. Brown, Democrat.

Ninth Division (Law)—Dudley F. Phelps, Republican, has served through several administrations.

Tenth Division (Disbursing Agent)—Samuel Thompson, Republican.

Eleventh Division (Auditor)—Josiah S. Knapp, Democrat.

These deputies become permanent fixtures in the Customs Service under the new ruling. They can only be removed on proved charges of incompetency or neglect of duty. In case of vacancy in the ranks of the Deputy Collectors, the vacant places must be filled by promotion from the lower ranks. No outsiders can come in and compete for the places.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Dr. J. H. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New-York, came to Washington to-night and registered at the Shoreham. He said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the object of his visit was to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Civil Service Commission concerning the application of the new civil service rules to his department of the public service. There are about 150 employes at Ellis Island under Dr. Senner, and in order to prevent any complications which might arise through the shortening of the force by resignation or sickness or death, the Commissioner desires to have an available reserve list. To that end he will ask that arrangements be at once made for examinations of persons desiring to enter the service.

While here he will consult with Secretary Carlisle concerning the restaurant and other privileges at Ellis Island, the period of the present contracts being about to expire.

THE MOTOR OF THE FUTURE.

Two Electrical Engineers Express Some Significant Opinions.

Rufus Hill, master mechanic of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was quoted yesterday in an interview given out at the Electrical Exposition as saying that the success of the Mount Holly Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as run by electricity, the promise of electric locomotives made by the combined Baldwin and Westinghouse Companies, and the possibility of utilizing culm as a source of very cheap fuel, led him to believe that the main line of the Pennsylvania would be equipped with electric locomotives in from five to ten years' time.

Col. N. H. Heft, the chief electrical engineer of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, was quoted, under similar circumstances, as saying that the Nantasket Electrical Branch had been a great success, that the Dedham Branch, twenty-four miles long, was now nearly equipped for electrical transportation, and that he believed the time was not far distant when electricity would be the motive power on the main line of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

17th ST., 116 EAST, NEAR UNION Square.—Neatly furnished rooms; excellent table; parlor, dining room; gentlemen; references.

34th ST., 211 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished rooms; suit or otherwise; board unexcelled; references exchanged.

210 WEST 72d ST.—Elegantly furnished second floor, with private bath; first-class accommodations; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished large front and hall rooms, with board; private baths; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

LEXINGTON AVE., 122.—Large, unfurnished front room to let; $260 per year, including water, gas, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By a trustworthy woman to care for a house for the Summer; can cook and wash. Apply, Friday and Saturday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 31 East 36th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a competent woman to care for private residence; nineteen years' city reference; lady can be seen. K. C., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a competent woman to care for private residence; nineteen years' city reference; lady can be seen. 811 2d Av., first flight, back.

CARE OF HOUSE.—For the Summer, by a small Protestant family; highest references. M., 311 East 38th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a reliable Protestant as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; no objection to one child; best reference. 234 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for a girl who has been in her employ over two years as chambermaid and plain sewer. 86 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Protestant woman; understands dressmaking; city or country; city references. F., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat German girl as first-class chambermaid and assist with waiting; best city reference, four years. Call, present employer's, 33 East 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city or country; three years' references. 319 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; thoroughly understands her duties; can take full charge; can furnish the best of city references. 105 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid, or to go as waitress in country for Summer. Can be seen at present employer's, 146 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—As a chambermaid, or to do plain sewing and assist with growing children; good reference. 83 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; experienced; good city reference. 153 East 31st St.; Megan's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; no objection to country; good city references. Callahan, 1,876 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid, or chamberwork and sewing; city reference. 59 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best city references; last employer seen. 356 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; personal reference. 921 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and laundress; good personal reference. 456 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; willing to assist with children; first-class city references. 367 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist with wash and iron; good city reference. 324 West 44th; Potter's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid; would assist with children or washing. 66 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; country preferred. 315 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a first-class chambermaid; neat sewer; best city reference. A. W., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; will assist with sewing; three years' personal reference. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—Willing and obliging; three years with present employer. Apply, to-day, at 620 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city references. 112 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or sewing; city reference. 1,272 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Will assist with waiting or washing; ten years' reference from last employer. 153 West 127th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young American girl as chambermaid and do sewing in private family; 2½ and 3 years' reference; will be disengaged May 14, owing to family going to Europe; wages, $18 and $20; past and present employers can be seen, 152 West 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wants position for first-class chambermaid, whom she recommends highly for fidelity, sobriety, honesty, and thorough knowledge of her duties; lady can be seen, between 1 and 2 o'clock. Address, three days, Employer, 28 East 79th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to go to country for Summer; can come well recommended. D., 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady desires to secure place for competent chambermaid, whom she can recommend; city or country. Call to-day at present employer's, 39 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman to do chamberwork and sewing with a family going to the country; good reference. M. C., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like a position for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend; would assist with waiting or in laundry. 164 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to place her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend, in a position. E. W., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city or country; personal reference. 168 Amsterdam Av., Jonston's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid; present employment. 146 East 46th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a German companion, speaking fluently French and English, as such, or to travel and attend to lady. Companion, Box 950 6th Av.

COMPANION.—By lady, who teaches French in three months, as companion. French, 913 Columbus Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By French couple from Paris; wife first-class cook; useful man to take care of horses; city or country; man has good French instruction and good education; willing and obliging; prefer where French is spoken. Rocher, 142 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in private family going to country for the Summer; four years' references can be furnished. A. L., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook; will do some washing; excellent recommendation from last employer. 510 5th Av., near 43d St.; ring Bellioa's bell.

COOK.—By neat, competent North German woman as good, economical cook; choice baker; assist with washing; references; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK, &c.—By a middle-aged woman as cook and to assist with washing; good home more than high wages; city or country; best reference; no cards. 666 2d Av., near 36th St.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; can take entire charge of kitchen; do marketing, if required; care of milk and butter; best city reference. 219 West 48th St.

COOK.—By experienced young girl; neat appearance; can be highly recommended from last employer; wages, $25 to $30 a month. 250 West 69th St.

COOK.—By an experienced French person as first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; has resided several years in this country, and has best references. S. B., 221 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant, as first-class cook and baker; entrées and creams; assist washing; city or country; good reference. 232 West 31st St., Room 10.

COOK.—By a lady for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Can be seen, Thursday morning, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 15 West 48th St.

COOK.—By a respectable Scotch Protestant young woman; excellent cook, good baker; to go to country with family; good reference given. 319 East 32d St., second floor.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as good plain cook and assist with washing in private family; willing and obliging; good city references. 246 East 39th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands soups, fish, meats, game, salads, entrées, desserts, bread, biscuits; city or country; good city reference. J., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls, together, as cook and laundress, waitress and chambermaid; city or country; have best city references; disengaged May 18. M. C., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as good cook; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; good city reference. M. C., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best city references; wages, $20 to $25. Competent, 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; will do a little laundry work; best city reference. 454 West 57th St., first floor; no cards.

COOK.—By young girl as very good cook and plain laundress in small family; city references. 218 West 61st St.

COOK.—By a competent woman; first-class references from last employer. 880 6th Av.; no cards.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook private family; willing and obliging; best city references; wages, $20 to $25. S. H., 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent Swedish young woman; highly recommended by last employer. Care Mrs. Person, 228 East 34th St.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two experienced girls; one as cook; other as laundress; private family. 203 West 41st St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as good cook and baker in private family; country or city. 328 West 59th St., care of Keelan.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in private family; assist with washing; city reference. 121 West 30th St., Room 8.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as cook and laundress; can do all kinds of cooking; best references. A. H., 213 East 25th St.

COOK.—By good plain cook under a chef; three years' reference. Can be seen on Friday morning, at her employer's, 21 West 37th St.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook; personal city reference. W., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent German girl as first-class cook; best city reference from last employers. 453 West 56th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook. Call at 237 West 76th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By Swedish girl; is first-class cook; best city reference. 23 West 84th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to go out by the day; is thorough housecleaner; disengaged on account of family going abroad; first-class city reference. 140 West 62d St.; Healey's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman, or care of house for Summer. Hammin, 210 West 32d St., rear.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do washing, ironing, and housecleaning by day. 152 East 130th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do washing or housecleaning by the day. 136 6th Av., between 10th and 11th Sts.

Dressmakers.

A.—MME. AMELIE, 101 WEST 14TH ST., LATE with Redfern, in London, and Worth, in Paris; costumes from $5; evening waist, $2.50; bicycle suits, riding habits reasonable; at home or out; try her.

DRESSMAKER.—By high-class dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hulh, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; evening and walking costumes in excellent style; neat worker; perfect fitter; day or week; city or country; best reference. D. D., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling; children's dresses. Mrs. Huih, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker in family; no objection to travel as maid; not seasick; speaks German and English. M. Fremdling, 663 East 134th St., care of Mrs. Fanher.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; would like one or two more customers by day or at home; best of reference; lunch only. Mrs. Marshall, 134 West 29th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out by day; good cutter, fitter; only first-class work. Dressmaker, 134 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker work out by day; terms, $2.50 per day. Linda Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—A stylish fitter, with first-class reference, wants engagements; city or country. M. Deady, 138 East 29th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class fitter and waist trimmer; stylish skirts; day or home; city or country. Wyman, 261 West 20th St.

DRESSMAKER.—In private family; no objection to the country. Apply, from 10 to 11:30, at 475 5th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By educated, experienced North German nursery governess to take entire charge of children; ten years' first-class references. Hamburg, 985 Madison Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a young English lady, speaking French, as governess; has had experience and can furnish the best of references. D'Aumant, 397 5th Av.

GOVERNESS.—German; as nursery governess or companion to a lady. E. H., 16 Sutton Place, 58th and 59th Sts.

GOVERNESS.—By French nursery governess. L. C., at present employer's, 128 West 59th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes position for a thoroughly experienced North German nursery governess; fond of children; good sewer; no music. Apply at former employer's, after 2 P. M., 27 West 73d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—English and German; experienced; competent; excellent references; willing to travel; American family preferred. Vallers, 450 East 84th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated North German lady governess; to take entire charge of children; first-class reference. Experience, 985 Madison Av.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—By a young North German lady teacher in school; Summer engagement as resident governess; teaches English, German, French, kindergarten; best city references; terms moderate. Miss Von Quitzow, 221 East 48th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady having experience in catering for refined people, as housekeeper for the Summer for private family, or to manage a small hotel; highest references given. B, W., Box 136 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a young girl, lately landed, as general housework in a small private family. 423 West 33d St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl for general housework; references. 229 West 18th St.; ring Sullivan's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By neat young woman; willing to assist with up-stairs work; country preferred for Summer; best city reference. Julia, Box 380 Times, Up Town.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid; private family; understands kitchenwork; willing and obliging; last employer can be seen. Reed, 425 West 35th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant North German; experienced; good dressmaker; excellent packer and traveler; also perfect in all maid's duties; best city references. Maid, care of Mrs. C. Huerstel, 321 West 59th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined middle-aged French woman; good seamstress; able to instruct grown children; no objection to country; first-class city references. Paris T., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By an excellent dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; would travel, or otherwise; first-class city reference; North of Ireland Protestant. A., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By German Protestant; speaks English; thoroughly competent; neat sewer; good packer; best city reference. Maid, care Mme. Manteil, 163 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser; dresgmaker and packer; accustomed to travel; city reference. B. C., 237 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Frenchwoman; knows her duties thoroughly; excellent hairdresser and experienced traveler; best city reference. M. A, Box 879 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Understands hairdressing, manicuring; also a good seamstress; willing to travel; long city references. H. K. M., 403 West 19th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; best city references. B. D., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced French maid; dressmaker, hairdresser; excellent packer and traveler. H. L., 239 West 32d St.

MAID, &c.—By a woman as maid and seamstress. Can be seen at present employer's, Thursday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 304 Lexington Av.

MAID.—Young masseuse wishes to take care of lady going to Norway; good traveler and packer; excellent references. K., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By American Protestant; city or country; references. Robelo, 260 West 43d St., care of Mrs. Pichard.

MAID.—By a young Danish girl as maid and seamstress; willing and obliging; best references. 28 East 56th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Can make children's and misses clothes; has years of first-class reference. Trustworthy, 1,334 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—A lady going to Europe would like to find a situation for a first-class laundress and chambermaid. 15 East 63d St., 9 and 12.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman; fourteen years' experience; first-class city references; will be disengaged Friday. L. L., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By steady, sober woman as laundress; understands her work; best city reference; city or country. 129 West 33d St., Room 3.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman in private family; country preferred; first-class references. N. F., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family. Present employer's, 30 West 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent laundress in private family; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. L., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Protestant; best city reference; private family only. 301 West 39th St., Procker's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; first-class; good city reference; wages, $25. 209 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; good city reference. M. C., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young German girl as laundress in private family. 106 West 153d St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant nurse as infant's nurse; fully competent to bring up an infant on the bottle from birth; three years' city reference. 262 West 77th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable Protestant woman as infant's nurse; brings up on the bottle; good sewer; excellent written and personal reference. 219 East 32d St., third floor.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an English Protestant, capable of taking baby from month; would like to get with family going to Europe. Nurse, care of Mrs. J. Bourne, 257 West 68th St.

NURSE.—By an American Protestant, aged 27, to take entire charge of infant; training-school and private family reference. 157 West 62d St., first floor.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse in private family; six years' private family reference. Call, two days, at 200 West 84th St.; ring Sullivan's bell.

NURSE.—By experienced English nurse; understands bringing up an infant on the bottle; willing to travel; good sailor; three years' city references. M. B., 943 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; has twelve years' experience; city reference from last place; country preferred, or would travel. A. L., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a well-educated young woman as thorough nurse to grown children, or maid to invalid lady; best personal city reference. M. D., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By trustworthy German girl, speaking little English, as nurse for infant or grown children; wages, $16 to $18; references. 261 West 4th St., basement.

NURSE.—By refined experienced North German as nurse to young or growing children; speaks good French; best city references. O. P., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—To growing children; by competent, educated woman; age 34; English; fine sewer and cuts and fits children's clothing; highest personal reference. Advertiser, 70 8th Av.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as nurse; thoroughly understands infant from birth; best reference from present employers. 31 West 53d St.

NURSE.—By young woman as child's or infant's nurse; good reference. E. H., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—First-class; can take entire charge of a baby; good city reference. A. R., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By Red Cross nurse, from Geneva; city of doctor's reference. 927 6th Av., third floor. Mrs. Cornely.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse for growing children; good city reference. L. C., 143 West 27th St., Bell 11.

NURSE.—By educated North German nurse; first-class references. Nurse, 1,026 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; good seamstress; with best reference. 262 West 35th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Lady going to the country wishes to place obliging, competent, reliable maid in either of the above positions. B. C., Box 813 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—A French seamstress would like to work by day or home for private family. Bock, 204 East 47th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl in a private family going to country for Summer; understands wines, salads; can fill butler's place; highest reference. 311 East 38th St.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress in private family; city or country; best reference; last employer can be seen. M. G., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS, &c.—By young English girl as waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; city reference; no cards. M., care Mrs. Welsh, 412 West 42d St.

WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up house for the Summer, wishes place for Swedish waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call at present employer's, from 10 to 12, 45 East 53d St.

WAITRESS.—Or do light housework in private family; best city references. F., Box 833 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By respectable girl in private family; city or country. Can be seen at present employer's, 40 West 76th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress. Can be seen on Thursday, from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M., at 416 West 32d St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; German girl; capable in all branches; best references; country preferred. 593 2d Av., rear.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; North of Ireland; young woman; can take butler's place; best city reference. F., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; age 22; best of reference. 43 West 33d St.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly experienced English maid as waitress; best of references. A. Bethell, 219 2d Av.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in city; best of city references from last employer. A. M., 990 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—By girl who understands her business thoroughly; city references. 156 West 28th St.

Miscellaneous.

JANITRESS.—By janitress, or care of house for Summer; would give her services for rent; good references. 161 East 53d St., Alinada.

MANICURE.—A young lady wishes few more private customers at her home or out; elite only. 26 West 27th St., near Broadway; open at 9 A. M.

MASSEUSE.—By experienced masseuse to take charge of invalid lady, to go to Europe or to the country for the Summer. 40 West 59th St.

TO EUROPE.—Norwegian lady, well educated, would accompany lady going to Europe; references. Norwegian, Box 290 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL WOMAN.—By woman to cook, wash, iron, or do light housework. 228 West 18th St., rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an educated German, 34, as competent butler in a private house; willing to be useful with housework or chamberwork. I. Wolfinger, 289 East 94th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; thoroughly experienced; where second man or parlormaid is kept; good table decorator; strictly honest and industrious; quick and obliging; tall and of good appearance; town or country; excellent city reference; present employer can be seen. B. G., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; dinner parties and receptions a specialty; keeps silver like new; several years' city reference. D. V., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Protestant; thirteen years' highest reference; strictly abstemious; understands all duties; willing and obliging. J. N., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, &c.—By a butler or valet, in private family; willing and obliging; thoroughly competent; good city reference. A. K., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to recommend her butler; has lived in her service two years; obliging, sober, honest, and trustworthy. P. G., 31 East 47th St.

BUTLER, &c.—By a first-class butler or valet; thoroughly experienced; Frenchman; best reference; call at present employer's. E. L., 4 East 46th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young Swiss; tall; speaks three languages; just disengaged through family going to Europe. J. S., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an English trained servant as butler or butler and valet; thoroughly honest and sober; best of references. D. H., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French-Swiss couple; thoroughly experienced; highly recommended for capacities; good character; two years' reference from last employer. A., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK or CHAMBERMAID.—By married couple; man as butler; wife as cook or chambermaid; no children; best reference. A. Anderson, 8 South St., Morristown, N. J.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly respectable young man, 21, good appearance, in private family as butler, or as valet to gentleman; references. O'Toole, 227 West 62d St.

BUTLER.—By a competent Frenchman as butler in private family; disengaged May 25. Present employer's, 65 East 53d St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman, age 30, with first-class reference; fully competent; disengaged on account of death. Fox, 69 West 56th St.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly capable, honest, sober, and willing; first-class references. Long, 220 East 35th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; is good valet; speaks little English; first-class references. Caron, 138 West 26th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a German; highest English and American references; present employer going to Europe. F. R., 2 East 46th St.

BUTLER.—First-class references; thoroughly understands his duties; good valet; English. A. B., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler and cook, with good city reference. S. H., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman, age 30, with first-class reference; fully competent; disengaged on account of death. Fox, 69 West 56th St.

BUTLER.—Swedish; in private family; first-class family references. 207 East 50th St.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By a married couple, English, no children, to take charge of house during Summer; reference for seven Summers, and others. Reliable, 234 East 70th St.

CARETAKER.—American couple would like to care for a house for the Summer; best of reference; no children. R. Conklin, 142 7th Av.

CARETAKER.—By couple; no children; for summer. M. D., 165 West 25th St.

Chefs.

CHEF or STEWARD.—Take full charge; sober, economical; city or country; best references. Chef, 202 West 42d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By useful man; (wife cook;) thoroughly experienced; unquestionable recommendations; trustworthy, temperate, respectful; willing, industrious; city or country; moderate expectations; smart appearance. Competent, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman and useful man in gentleman's city or country establishment; thoroughly experienced; eleven years' highest city recommendations, prominent (accessible) families; temperate; moderate expectations. American, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a North of Ireland Protestant; married; age, 32; no family; strictly temperate; competent to take charge of gentleman's place; experienced; New-York and Brooklyn highest personal and written references; country preferred. Address T. W., Box 210 Times.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; superior rider; drives tandem; fine horn blower; unquestionable recommendations; temperate, obliging, trustworthy; stylish appearance; married. Unexceptionable, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1,619, 38th St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; 36; strictly temperate; thoroughly competent; take charge of first-class establishment; highest personal and written references; experienced, New-York and Brooklyn. R. J., care of E. Jackson, 1,191 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a coachman and generally useful man; single; middle-aged; thoroughly understands his business; four years' good reference; country preferred; perfectly honest and sober; good, careful driver. F., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man of neat appearance as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in the care of horses and carriages; can furnish best references; city or country. T. M. Seaman's Stable, 76th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a Swede; single; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages, and will make himself generally useful in gentleman's place in country; best references. 186 East 76th St., Lindholm.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly competent; stylish city driver; several years' unsurpassed recommendations from prominent city families; temperate, honest, obliging; city or country. F. A., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Wife fine laundress; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages, harness, lawns; unsurpassed testimonials; courteous, temperate, faithful; skilled, stylish driver; country preferred. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands fine horses, carriages and harness; experienced city and country driver; first-class personal and written references for honesty and sobriety. J. M., care Mrs. Cleggett, 784 Eighth Av.

COACHMAN.—English; married; 36; strictly temperate; qualified to take charge of first-class establishment; highest personal and written references; city or country. R. J., care of E. Jackson, 1,191 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; can furnish fifteen years' best of references; last and former employers can be seen. J. D., 221 East 28th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a young man; married; speaks French, German, and English; five years' city reference; city or country; country preferred. J. S., 149 East 32d St., harness store.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, harness; lawns, gardens, cows; splendid credentials; sober, civil, honest; excellent rider, driver; city or country. Respectful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; single; thoroughly experienced in care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; city or country; generally useful. Charles A. Dards, 341 Madison Av., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; over nine years' best city and country references; honest, sober, willing, obliging. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By respectable young man; single; with highest personal city reference from last employer; willing and obliging. Coachman, 149 East 35th St., private stable.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By a single man; in the country; best of recommendations; thoroughly honest, sober, and obliging. O. L., 142 West 37th St.

COACHMAN—CHAMBERMAID.—Man and wife; man as coachman, wife as chambermaid and laundress; wages moderate; must be steady; country. Coachman, 904 8th Av.

COACHMAN.—A lady giving up horses wishes to find situation for her coachman, who has been with her the last four years. 35 East 57th St., or Banfield's stable, 150 East 57th St.

COACHMAN.—By young Swede as coachman; thorough horseman; careful driver; best of written and personal city references. J. H. B., 109 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Swede; thorough horseman; careful driver; understands his business; best of city reference, written and personal. 109 West 36th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a young man, 22, as coachman or groom; understands the care of horses; references from last employer. B., 152 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By competent man; age 33; is stylish, careful; city driver; is highly recommended for the past fifteen years by three of the highest families. K. J., 136 West 38th St.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man; willing to be useful; country preferred; lately landed from Australia; excellent references. Call, two days, 132 East 50th St., basement.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses desires place for his coachman; city or country; can recommend him very highly. J. McDonough, 86 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN.—By single man; thoroughly competent, sober, and trustworthy. Call or address in care of present employer, 81 East 56th St.; J. Crittenden.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By a young Swede; country preferred; good coachman and gardener. Nelson, 14 East 42d St.; parlor floor, front.

COACHMAN.—By married man; one child; strictly temperate; has lived with some of the best families in New-York; has very good references. P. R., 349 West 40th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By young colored man; good appearance on box; thoroughly experienced; good horseman; best reference. J. R., 821 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—With best of city reference; married; small family; present employer can be seen. Private stable, 28 West 44th.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; middle aged; single; present employer can be seen. William, care of Mrs. Woolsey, Shore Road, Astoria, L. I.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; is a good driver; smart with horses; will be found willing and obliging; reference. Hay, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Thoroughly competent; single; Protestant; good references, written and personal. K., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman; best city reference. P. C., 554 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a single Protestant; understands care of fruit, flowers, lawn, and vegetables; best of city references. S. B., care Bridgman's seed store, 37 East 19th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a man of ability; educated; well trained in the management of private place; married; family; American; age 45; large experience as landscape gardener, fancy bedding, greenhouses of every description, remodeling old places, &c. Landscape, 265 Albert St., Long Island City.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By first-class man in all work, and wisest management of country place; references for charge of fine places, the last being the Masury place at Moriches, L. I.; married; son to help if required. W. Hatton, Patchogue, L. I.

GARDENER.—French; married; age, 42; one girl; take charge of gentleman's place; experienced in greenhouse vegetables, stock, management of help; best references; speaks English. D. Moulin, care of E. Petit, 140 West 33d St.

GARDENER.—Married, no children, with long experience in all branches of horticulture, flowers, vegetables, fruits, landscape work; charge of private place; best reference. Gardener, 73 East 4th St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Single; expert in greenhouse and outdoor; references. L., care Sullivan, 25 West 44th St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—Generally useful around gentleman's city or country place; young, single; willing, sober, honest. Industrious, 1,620 Broadway.

GROOM.—By young man, 27, as groom; city or country. R. D., 14 Rector St.

GROOM.—Good references. H. G., 1,486 Broadway.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—English; tall; where three or more are kept; excellent references. Dobson, Box 377 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE HANDED.—Good valet; present employer can be seen, 6, 7, 8, from 9 to 10 morning, and 7 to 8 evening. 35 West 49th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—American Protestant, age 40, using tools and brushes, on roofs, ceilings, woodwork, furniture, boats, flowers, vegetables, &c.; city or country. L. F. H., 76 6th Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Irishman; lately landed; will make himself generally useful at anything; city or country. M. F., 30 West 44th St.

Valets.

VALET or YACHT STEWARD.—By thoroughly experienced Englishman; quick and obliging; good sailor; excellent city reference; present employer can be seen. G. B., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

VALET—BUTLER.—By young man; college education; several languages; singer; experienced. Willing, Box 289 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

AMANUENSIS, SECRETARY, USEFUL COMPANION to Single or Invalid Gentleman.—Speaks English, French, German, Italian. Reliable, care of Lindstrom, 150 West 66th St.

COOK.—By Swede; in private family, institution, or with a bachelor; good on soups, entrées, and desserts. Cook, 435 2d Av.

INVALID ATTENDANT.—By a young man of experience; good masseur; also speaks French, German, English; best reference. Joseph, 5 Pacific Place, West 29th St.

MASSAGE.—As visiting masseur or nurse and attendant to an invalid; highly recommended by physicians and families. Masseur, 1,486 Broadway.

NURSE and MASSEUR.—By a hospital graduate; engaged

MR. JEROLOMAN ANGRY

COMPLAINT OF LACK OF COURTESY AT A COMMENCEMENT.

Board of Aldermen's President an Invited Guest of the College of Pharmacy, but There Was Nobody at Carnegie Hall to Receive Him or Show Him to a Seat on the Platform—Could Not Be Prevailed on to Stay—The Exercises.

John Jeroloman, President of the Board of Aldermen, who was an invited guest at the sixty-sixth annual commencement exercises of the College of Pharmacy, at Carnegie Music Hall, last night, left the building in high dudgeon before the exercises began.

Mr. Jeroloman had received a special card of invitation, and expected that the courtesy of a seat on the platform among the other guests would be extended. He arrived at 8:30 o'clock, and entered by the stage door, as the card directed. There was no one to receive him and escort him to a seat, which he supposed would be reserved for him. He wandered about until he found the greenroom, where he took off his hat and overcoat without any of the committee in charge of the arrangements for the exercises paying any attention to him.

After waiting for over ten minutes, Mr. Jeroloman went alone to the door leading to the stage. He thought some one in authority would be there to show him to a seat, but in this he was disappointed, and when he stepped on the platform and attempted to take a seat one of the ushers, with marked rudeness, stopped him and told him the seat was reserved.

This exhausted Mr. Jeroloman's good nature, and he returned to the greenroom and put on his coat and hat. He was thoroughly angry. As he was about to leave the building one of the college Faculty, who had been informed of what had occurred, came to him in a hurry and wanted to explain, and offered to escort him to a seat on the platform. He told Mr. Jeroloman that all present regretted the occurrence, and that if Mr. Jeroloman had made himself known to the committee he would have been treated with the respect due a guest and a public official. Mr. Jeroloman, however, was not to be appeased. He said he was not accustomed to such a lack of courtesy, and he declined to grace the occasion with his presence. He then went out of the hall.

There were two young women among the 134 graduates who received their diplomas last night. The young women who enjoyed this distinction are Miss Julie M. Lawall and Miss Madge O'Connor. To Miss Lawall was also awarded the special college prize of $100 for excellence in pharmacy.

The large hall was filled in every part by the friends of the graduates. The graduating class occupied seats on the platform, and to the two young women was given the place of honor at the right hand of the presiding officer, Samuel W. Fairchild, the President of the college. After prayer by the Rev. Junius B. Remensnyder the diplomas were presented to the graduates, conferring upon them the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy.

The honor men of the class were Karl Schnackenberg, Menton J. Coats, Karl M. Vogel, Adolph G. Massman, Paul O. L. Thielke, David Westhemer, Erastus W. Bulkley, Alois Hastomsky, Louis Protzmann, Henry Brown, Guy H. McCoy, John H. Eberhardt, Jr., and Thomas Le Clear.

The prize winners were:

Special College Prizes ($100 in gold)—Miss Julie M. Lawall, for excellence in pharmacy; Thomas Le Clear, for excellence in chemistry, and Karl M. Vogel, for excellence in materia medica.

Alumni Prizes—Gold medal, Karl Schnackenberg; silver medal, Menton J. Coats, and bronze medal, Karl M. Vogel.

Faculty Prize (a pair of analytical balances)—H. B. Ferguson, for best original research.

The degree of Doctor of Pharmacy was conferred on the following members of the post-graduate class: Charles H. Bjorkevall, Harry B. Ferguson, Rudolph Gies, George H. Jorgensen, Joseph F. McCarthy, Christopher Niederer, Jr., and Frank F. Ogden.

John H. Keller delivered the address to the graduates, and the exercises were brought to a close by the distribution to the graduates of a great mass of flowers in baskets and bouquets, which had been sent to the hall by their friends and relatives.

DINNER AT MOUNT VERNON.

Mayor W. L. Strong the Chief Guest of the Evening.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 7.—Mayor William L. Strong of New-York City was the chief guest at the third annual dinner of the Mount Vernon Board of Trade in Lincoln Hall, on Fifth Avenue, this evening. Justice Isaac N. Mills presided. Covers were laid for 125 persons. The hall and tables were handsomely decorated with palms, evergreens, and roses. Mayor Strong was the guest of Mayor Edson Lewis before the dinner. Mayor Strong arrived at the dinner late. He was greeted with great applause when he entered the hall.

Mayor Strong responded to the toast "Our Greater Neighbor," Augustus Thomas to "The Mount Vernon Idea," Mayor Peene of Yonkers to "Our Sister City," Mayor Lewis to "Our City."

Among the other after-dinner speakers were Joseph S. Wood, the Rev. W. A. Granger, Lieut. Henry E. Rhoades, United States Navy, and Congressman B. L. Fairchild.

Among the invited guests present were Justice Smith Lent, William H. Robertson, Fordham Morris, Samuel C. Miller, Assemblymen John T. Stewart, Francis M. Carpenter, Charles P. Clarke, President Newton, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; Alfred Hallam, and Assemblyman George L. Carlisle.

The Mount Vernon Board of Trade is a large and prosperous organization. It was organized in 1891. The officers are: President—Thomas A. Fletcher; Vice President—Herbert T. Jennings; Second Vice President—Daniel H. Whitmore; Third Vice President—John Berry; Fourth Vice President—Samuel Fiske; Secretary—Edwin B. Maynard; Treasurer—L. Eugene Field.

WANT TO MAKE GREATER NEW-YORK

Two Candidates for the Commission Named for Gov. Morton.

ALBANY, May 7.—A delegation of half a dozen citizens from Long Island City, headed by Lucien Knapp, called upon Gov. Morton to-day and requested the appointment of Mr. Knapp as a member of the Greater New-York Commission provided for in the bill now awaiting executive action.

A small delegation of Brooklynites, headed by Cyrus Washburn and ex-Alderman Pickering, representing the Brooklyn Board of Trade, also called on the Governor and asked that he appoint Edward F. Linton a member of the Greater New-York Commission. Mr. Linton is a member of the present Greater New-York Commission. Gov. Morton said he would have to act on the bill before the names of the Commissioners could be considered.

Frank Work Buys a Newport Villa.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 7.—The deed of Elm Court from Mrs. C. R. Robert to Frank Work of New-York was filed for record to-day, and from it it was learned that $115,000 was the consideration. The contents of the villa and greenhouses are disposed of as well as the real estate. Robert gave Duchess Dino $87,500 for the estate a few years ago, and therefore makes a comfortable profit on the transaction. Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mr. Work's daughter, arrived to-day to have the house put in order. Harold Brown and Mrs. G. W. Dyer of New-York, J. C. Whitridge of Baltimore, and Arthur B. Emmons of Boston, who opened their villas, also arrived to-day.

The Brooklyn Nearly Finished.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—An indication that the new armored cruiser Brooklyn is nearly finished was given to-day in the payment of the twenty-fifth installment of the contract price for the vessel to the builders, the Cramps of Philadelphia. This shows that the Brooklyn is five-sixths completed. Of the thirty installments into which the contract price was divided, two more only will be paid before the cruiser is preliminarily accepted by the Government, the remaining three being retained to insure the Government against loss for any repairs or changes for which the contractors may be accountable.

JOHN LOUDEN BEING TRIED.

Indicted for Improperly Keeping a Private Insane Asylum.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., May 7.—The trial of John Louden, a proprietor of Louden Hall, a private sanitarium at Amityville, on a charge of maintaining and conducting a private asylum without authorization from the State Commissioners of Lunacy, was begun here to-day. There are six other indictments against Mr. Louden, based on findings by experts that six of the inmates of the sanitarium were insane.

The case has attracted much attention. The hall was attacked last Fall and it was alleged that Mr. Louden had no right to conduct it. He was taken into custody for examination by Sheriff O'Brien of Suffolk County, and Justice Gaynor was here personally to hear the preliminary examination. The case has since been watched by those interested in private sanitariums and asylums throughout the State. The trial of Louden is the first one under the new law relative to private asylums.

Charles J. Babbitt, the special assistant of the Attorney General, Joseph M. Belford, and District Attorney Walter Jaycox of Suffolk County, appeared to-day for the people. Ex-Judge John R. Reid and T. M. Griffin appeared for Mr. Louden.

The entire morning was taken up with the selection of a jury. Every talesman was subjected to a rigid examination by each side, and the work of obtaining twelve men to try the case was slow.

District Attorney Jaycox opened the case for the State. He outlined briefly what he intended to prove. He said he would prove the existence of the retreat at Amityville, conducted by Mr. Louden, and he would show that no permit had been granted by the State Board, and that there were insane persons in the retreat.

Sheriff John C. O'Brien testified to his visits to the place and the events connected with the raid last November. His testimony was for the purpose of tracing the history of the case against Mr. Louden. Photographs of the building were introduced in evidence.

Secretary Megar of the State Board of Lunacy testified that a license to keep an asylum had been granted to Louden in 1887 and refused in 1890. Judge Reid fought against the admission of this testimony, and after a long debate between counsel the evidence was thrown out as being too remote.

Mr. Reid in his argument practically outlined the case of the defendant. It will be claimed that the hall was not an insane asylum, but a retreat for persons suffering from ill health and disorders which do not amount to insanity, and that, therefore, there was no necessity for a license.

Drs. McComber, Tracy, and Little, who examined the inmates of the hall last Fall, testified and went over the whole field of insanity and delusions.

The case will be continued to-morrow.

THE TILLIE HENRY ARSON CASE.

Magistrate Mott May Discharge the Girl—Little Edward Bentis's Story.

Tillie Henry, twenty-one years old, of 119 Gold Street, Brooklyn, who was arrested early Tuesday morning on suspicion of having set fire to the flat house at 89 Bedford Street, where she thought Theodore Jacobs of 321 Bleecker Street was sleeping, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and several witnesses testified against her.

The chief witness was Edward Bentis, nine years old, who answered all questions clearly and appeared to understand the nature of an oath. He said he met Miss Henry when on his way home in Brooklyn, and she induced him to accompany her to New-York. Miss Henry had a bottle which she said contained kerosene for a bicycle lamp. They met a tall man in front of 63 Park Row who accompanied them about the city. Miss Henry and the man went into several saloons and went to the Bedford Street house. They left him in the hallway, telling the janitress they wanted to see Mrs. Annie Grey. They went up one flight of stairs, and he heard the dropping of oil on the floor and the scratching of a match. He asked what was burning, and Miss Henry said: "It is the gas jet." Miss Henry and the man descended the stairs and hurriedly left the house. The man disappeared, and he and Miss Henry went to a saloon near Barrow Street, where they were arrested.

On cross-examination the boy said the only person who had spoken to him about what he was to testify to was Janitor Johnson of the Court House. He had refused to tell the janitor. He admitted that the hallway was dark.

Mrs. Mary Murray, the janitress of the building, said she allowed Miss Henry to go up the stairs because she said she was going to leave the with Mrs. Grey.

Other witnesses testified to seeing Miss Henry and her companions enter and leave the house.

Maurice Blumenthal moved to dismiss the complaint, laying stress on the boy's admission that the hallway was dark, and saying no jury would convict on the testimony of a boy so young.

Magistrate Mott adjourned the case until to-day, saying that unless Jacobs, who is in Philadelphia, responds to a telegram in order to supply a motive for the alleged crime, he will discharge the girl.

SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL WARS.

Its Triennial Assembly Opened in Philadelphia Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The triennial assembly of the General Society of the Colonial Wars began to-day at the headquarters of the Pennsylvania society, in the rooms of the old Hall of Congress, at Sixth and Chestnut Streets. It will end to-morrow. At 10 o'clock a reception was tendered the members of the convention by Mayor Warwick, in the Liberty Bell Room at Independence Hall. The formal welcome to the city was given by the Mayor, and the Rev. Frederick J. de Peyster of New-York, Governor General of the General Society, responded in an appropriate address.

After the exercises at Independence Hall the assemblage adjourned to the rooms of the local society, and at 11 o'clock the General Council went into executive session. At 1 P. M. luncheon was served, and at 3 o'clock the General Assembly convened.

This evening a reception was tendered to the General Society by the Pennsylvania society, at the Philadelphia Bourse, to which a number of State and city officials, officers and members of kindred societies, and military and naval officers were invited.

TYPEWRITING MACHINES STOLEN.

Brong Robbed Washington Employers—Property Recovered.

William F. Brong, or William Frohman, was held in $2,500 yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields to await a warrant for his removal to Washington, D. C., where, he admits, he committed larceny.

Brong was a salesman for A. C. Newman & Son of 611 Seventh Street, Washington. The firm had sold, on trial, two typewriting machines, worth $190, one to Superintendent Reed of the folding room in the Capitol, and the other to a Mrs. Faut, who has a school of typewriting.

The accusation is that Brong went in February to these persons, obtained the typewriters by false pretenses, and brought them to New-York. The police had watched for Brong and he was arrested yesterday in Dennett's restaurant, where he was a waiter.

Brong lodged in the Owl Hotel, on the Bowery, and in his room there one of the stolen typewriters was found. The other he had sold to a photographer, who pawned it, but will restore it. The firm's nameplate had been removed from the typewriters.

Maritime Canal Company.

Stockholders of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, which is the parent company chartered by act of Congress, held their annual meeting at the company's offices, in Broad Street, yesterday. There were present representatives of 162,068 shares of stock, the total issue being 222,125 shares. Most of the old Directors were re-elected, and the new board re-elected executive officers as follows: Hiram Hitchcock, President; Charles T. Daly, Vice President; Thomas B. Atkins, Secretary and Treasurer; Executive Committee, James Roosevelt, Hiram Hitchcock, Henry E. Howland, F. F. Thompson, and A. G. Mason, in place of R. C. Shannon, resigned.

A Democratic Club Meeting.

The Young Men's Democratic Club met at 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, last night, with William Pitt Ferguson in the Chair. Thirteen new members were elected. The club gave permission to the Citizens' Union to give an exhibition of voting machines next week. The public are invited to call at the club's rooms and see how the machines work.

STUDIES IN THE SCHOOLS

SUGGESTIONS FROM ALUMNAE OF THE CITY NORMAL COLLEGE.

Questions of Dismissing Part of the Class, the Study of French and German, and the Teaching of the Sciences—What President Maclay of Education Board Says—Some Changes That May Be Made in the Prescribed Courses.

The Alumnae Committee on Course of Study of the City Normal College has just presented to the Board of Education, through President Robert Maclay a memorial in regard to the subject it has in hand.

"The necessity for a change in the course of study," the committee says, "is mainly due to the size of the classes, which prevents individual work. It is suggested that with the consent of the Principal the teachers dismiss each day one-third of their classes, giving the remaining two-thirds such class work as seems appropriate.

"There is a feeling that results in English are not satisfactory, and that the children of foreign parentage should have more time to devote to it, and it is suggested that French and German be taken from the course. Does not mechanical drawing which is said to secure accuracy and neatness do so at too great a cost? It has no value in the present course of study.

"The majority of the children do not enter the grammar grades, and a wider knowledge of numbers should be given in the primary grades. As only simple entry is taught in the regular course, bookkeeping might be dropped from the second grade. In certain grades, particularly the lower grammar, the teacher should be allowed a portion of time each day to teach the children how to study and use books intelligently. A more liberal and complete supply of material for illustrating and carrying on work should be furnished. In one year's course of physics by experiment, ordered by the Board of Education, an expenditure of $15 for apparatus is required and no provision made for it."

The memorial, which goes more carefully into detail, and mentions a few other points, is signed by W. McMahhney, Chairman; Cecilia A. Francis, Rosalie Rosenberg, Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, Mary R. Davis, Catherine A. Chancey, Helen A. Stein.

A paper from the Alumnae Science Committee continues the criticisms by saying, among other things: "Judging from the total ignorance of botany, zoology, and mineralogy displayed by the students admitted to the Normal College there is some serious defect in the teaching of science in the public schools. The chief object of science teaching in primary grades should be the training of the power of observation."

The memorial and the annexed paper have been referred by the Board of Education to the Committee on Instruction.

"They are bright girls, those Alumnae Association girls," said Mr. Maclay, when asked yesterday what steps would be taken in regard to the memorial of the committee. "I have not given the matter serious attention. It has been turned over to the Committee on Instruction, and will receive its consideration in due time.

"That is well considered, that is a very good idea," he went on, looking through the paper, and reading the paragraph concerning the early dismissal of one-third of the classes.

"In regard to the German and French," he went on, "that has always been a bone of contention. There was a Mr. Girard on the School Board who believed they should be left out entirely. I did not agree with him. Where are you going to draw the line? I don't hesitate to put myself on record as in favor of French and German.

"There is no class in education. Lincoln was taken from splitting rails, and Garfield from the towpath, each to become a President of the United States. How do I know that parents of foreign birth may not have reasons to send their children to school for the French or German, drawing or music alone? The next desire may place them in positions where those accomplishments will be essential. It does not seem that all the luxuries of education should be taken from the people who cannot afford to get it elsewhere.

"About the mechanical drawing being gained too great a cost, I don't know. I won't answer that now. It needs to be discussed. Those girls all have ideas, and sometimes they are right and sometimes they are wrong. That point of learning to study and use books is a good one.

"In regard to science in the schools, I think the new botanical garden in Bronx Park is going to help all those things. There will be classes formed to visit the garden, and that matter will be improved. Those girls at the Normal College are bright, clever girls. I am proud of them."

The Chairman of the Committee of Instruction of the Board of Education is John N. L. Hunt. Although he is a practicing lawyer, Mr. Hunt has been interested in pedagogy in one way or another most of his life.

"The profession of a teacher is divine," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "It comes before law, theology, or medicine.

"In regard to the memorial of the Alumnae Association," he went on, "the female Principals of the primary and grammar schools of the city sent in a memorial asking to be heard in regard to suggestions concerning the course of study pursued in the schools some six or seven weeks ago This was referred to the Committee on Instruction.

"They were told that the subject was shortly to be brought up, and the committee would be happy to receive their criticisms and suggestions, and could more properly consider them if they were put in writing. This was received on May 6, and will be passed on by the board when it takes up the revision of the course of study. This other memorial will be considered at the same time, and it will be all arranged and everything in working order ready for the Fall term.

"People seem to think that the Board of Education is made up of a set of monsters. That is a great mistake." It was here that Mr. Hunt spoke of his own wide range of experience as a teacher and in the pedagogical world and his belief in the value of the work done there. Unofficially he said, in regard to the Alumnae Committee memorial:

"I would say generally that I consider almost every suggestion made in this communication to be valuable. It strikes me as being the result of educational experience and study of the conditions and needs of our schools to-day. It is one of the most intelligent papers, I should think in reading it over, that has been presented to the board during my nearly eight years of service, and is worthy of serious consideration."

A Custom House Problem.

A Chinese problem confronts the Custom House authorities of this port just now. Several pieces of statuary and other artistic handiwork from China are lying in the public stores consigned to Tiffany, Girbbon & Nash, and one or two other New-York art dealers. The Collector and the Appraisers are in doubt as to whether the imported goods are entitled to admission free of duty. The Treasury Department regulations provide that works of art from China that antedate the year 1700 shall be admitted free. Art products from China that cannot give proofs of such antiquity must pay duty. The consignments in the present instance are accompanied by certificates showing that they were produced during the reign of Emperor Konghe, which extended from 1661 to 1702. The conscientious Customs officers are trying to determine whether these art specimens were produced within the first thirty-nine years, or within the last two years of King Konghe's reign.

Nearly Killed by an Electric Car.

Car 111 of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company, while making a trip from Port Richmond to Fort Wadsworth at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was in collision with a furniture wagon, owned by John Franzreb, while making the curve at the junction of Brook Street and Richmond Turnpike, New-Brighton, S. I. George Clark, the driver of the wagon, was thrown from his seat and seriously injured. He had several ribs broken and received other internal injuries. It is said Clark will probably die. He was removed to his home on Monroe Avenue. Motorman Frank Lawlor and Conductor James McKay were both arrested, and taken before Justice William C. Casey, at Tompkinsville. Lawlor was held in $500 bail, and Conductor McKay was held in his own recognizance for a further hearing.

Have Asked Seth Low to be Umpire.

The committees of the Typothetae and of Typographical Union No. 6 that have been trying to settle the differences between the firm of J. J. Little & Co. and its employes held a long session yesterday at the Downing Building. Secretary Pasco said that a letter had been sent to President Seth Low of Columbia University asking him to umpire the differences.

ADDS TO SCARLET FEVER'S ILLS.

Polyarthritis Treated of in a Paper by Dr. Berg.

Dr. Henry W. Berg read a paper at the Academy of Medicine last evening before the section on orthopaedic surgery, on the conjunction of disease of the joints with scarlet fever. He described cases which had come under his observation and proceeded to analyze them.

Polyarthritis, the attendant disease, was properly named, Dr. Berg said, because it might affect several joints simultaneously, and both sides of the body, although it attacked the left side more frequently than the right. Ordinarily, the joint disease has been thought to be rheumatic, and it had been treated as such. Dr. Berg said that no treatment could be worse. He undertook to show that it had no relation to rheumatism. It was a secondary disease, while rheumatism was primary; it appeared in the small joints, rheumatism usually attacking the larger ones; it would not yield to salicylic acid, as rheumatism yielded. Massage and passive treatment were needed for it, and it required incision by the surgeon in suppurative developments.

In Dr. Berg's opinion, the disease resulted from mixed infection. It was not due to the bacilli of scarlet fever, nor did it occur with the inception of the fever. He believed that it was contagious and advised the isolation of each patient when several cases of scarlet fever appeared in one family. The physician's care should be to prevent the absorption of the disease germs through the throat and nose. Antiseptic irrigation of the throat was recommended as a preventive. Since the disease sometimes threatened the joint structure and was agonizing to the patient, he advised splinting the affected joints, in severe cases, and administering phenacetine, which eased pain without injury to the heart. Other opiates or sedatives might also be used if the case seemed to require it.

Dr. Newton M. Shaffer said that years of observation had convinced him that there was no necessary connection between joint disease and scarlet fever. The joints often suffered in conjunction with smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid, erysipelas, and other diseases. He had observed recovery from one disease while the other was in progress.

Dr. John W. Brannan related some of his observations, which led him, when cases of joint disease or heart disease in the young reached him, to inquire if the patient had ever had scarlet fever. Other physicians discussed the topic generally, merely elucidating or amplifying the formal presentation by Dr. Berg.

TOBACCO MEN UNDER INDICTMENT.

Charges Against Officials of the American Company—To Plead To-day.

The Grand Jury yesterday found indictments against President James B. Duke and the following Directors of the American Tobacco Company: William H. Butler, William A. Marburg, Louis Ginter, George Arentz, George W. Gail, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Watts, Josiah Browne, and Charles G. Emery.

The charge against them is conspiracy and violation of Section 168 of the Penal Code, which embraces acts injurious to trade or commerce.

In effect the men are charged with conducting a trust or monopoly. The alleged offense is a misdemeanor, punishable on conviction with a year's imprisonment or a fine of $500, or both. The men have not been arrested, but were notified to appear in Part I., General Sessions, to-day, to plead to the indictments.

The evidence in the case was presented by the National Cigarette and Tobacco Company, otherwise known as the Admiral cigarette manufacturers.

The complaint sets forth that the accused did monopolize the business of making and selling paper cigarettes. The accused company constitutes what is known as the Cigarette Trust.

According to the evidence presented, it is alleged that in April, 1889, a number of the most prominent cigarette manufacturers met and agreed on a combination to control and fix the price of paper cigarettes at a certain figure. As a consideration of the project gave rise, as alleged, to the thought that the combination might be illegal, it was decided to drop the combination and proceed on different lines. So, in October of the same year, the American Tobacco Company, a corporation, was formed, under the laws of New-Jersey. The following corporations were represented in the American Tobacco Company: Allen & Ginter, Duke, Sons & Co., McKinney & Co., William S. Kimball & Co., and Goodwin & Co.

The company sold to customers under what was known as the consignment agreement. A retail customer, it is alleged, testified before the Grand Jury that he was obliged to buy from the American Tobacco Company because it controlled the most popular brands of cigarettes. In buying, he was obliged to stipulate that he would not buy from any other manufacturers.

FOUGHT FOR A PHOTOGRAPH.

A Brooklyn Doctor and Lawyer Get into Trouble in a Gallery.

There was a fight in the photograph gallery of Emil Heyman, at 4 St. Mark's Place, yesterday afternoon, and, as a result, Dr. N. Plympton, a police surgeon, of 950 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn; Adolphus J. Boyd, a lawyer with an office in the Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn, and Mr. Heyman were placed under arrest and arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court. There the photographer accused the doctor and lawyer of assaulting him, and they made counter-charges of assault against him.

The trouble was about a photograph which the wife of Dr. Plympton is said to have given to Mr. Heyman for the purpose of having a crayon made from it. In court Dr. Plympton said Mr. Heyman refused to deliver the crayon to his wife unless she bought a frame for $20. She refused to do this. When he and the lawyer demanded the photograph, he said, Mr. Heyman struck him in the face.

Mr. Boyd corroborated his statement. It had been stated that Dr. Plympton bought a revolver on his way to the gallery, expecting trouble. Mr. Boyd said he carried the revolver until he reached the place, when he handed it to Dr. Plympton.

Mr. Heyman said the doctor said to him: "Give me my wife's photograph." He replied: "Be patient." Whereupon the doctor said: "You will be a patient in a hospital if you do not hand it over." Then, said Mr. Heyman, the doctor choked him, and threatened him with the revolver. In the fight that followed his diamond stud was torn from his shirt.

Policeman Calvin, who heard the noise of the fight and made the arrests, could not tell who was to blame.

Magistrate Crane was unable to decide who was to blame. He discharged the prisoners, advising the doctor and lawyer to proceed by civil action to recover the photograph, unless they wished to go to jail.

An "Extra Lady" Sues P. H. Flynn.

In the civil court over which Justice Neu presides in Brooklyn Miss Albertine Perrin yesterday sued Patrick H. Flynn, the railroad magnate, to recover $8 for services rendered as an "extra lady" in George C. Miln's Shakesperean revival in Brooklyn. It had been stated that Mr. Flynn was Mr. Miln's "backer," and the young woman believed she could get from Mr. Flynn the money that was due her, but Mr. Flynn's counsel asked to have the case dismissed unless she could prove that Mr. Flynn was the party that had engaged her. The Justice took this motion under advisement for a few minutes, and then dismissed the case. The lawyer for Miss Perrin had to pay $1.35 costs. The plaintiff will now begin suit against Mr. Miln.

More Mounted Police for Brooklyn.

Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn yesterday reorganized the mounted squads, and instituted a new one at the same time. The first mounted squad is located at the Twenty-third Precinct, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, the second squad is attached to the Seventeenth Precinct, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, the third squad is now a part of the Twenty-fourth Precinct, at Coney Island, and the fourth squad is attached to the Eighteenth Precinct, at Fourth Avenue and Forty-third Street. The horses for the new squad have been purchased by Capt. Johnson, who for years was in charge of the only mounted squad in the city.

For Cheap Homes for Workmen.

Several prominent citizens will this evening address a mass meeting in Cooper Institute on plans of the Improved Housing Council, which is composed of well-to-do people who want to build cheap homes for workingmen along the lines of rapid transit. Workmen will pay for homes on the installment plan, and the payments will include insurance. Among the gentlemen who are announced to speak are Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, the Rev. Father A. P. Doyle, Prof. Felix Adler, and R. Fulton Cutting.

MAD DASH OF A RUNAWAY

PANIC CREATED IN SECOND STREET BY MR. STEIN'S HORSE.

Three Little Girls Injured, a Piano Organ Smashed and Its Player Knocked Down, a Peanut Stand Overturned, and a Sulky Ruined—The Horse Had Been Frightened by One of Col. Waring's Men—Driver Thrown to the Pavement.

A horse belonging to David J. Stein ran away in Second Street, near Avenue B, yesterday afternoon when the street was full of children from the neighboring tenements. The light wagon it was drawing was smashed, and the driver thrown to the pavement. The animal ran for half a mile and injured five persons before it was caught, by a policeman.

The horse, attached to a sulky and driven by James Commerford of 615 Fifth Street, left Stein's livery stable, at 185 Second Street, at 5 o'clock and trotted east. Fifty yards or so down the block at the time was one of Col. Waring's uniformed men, and something about him frightened the animal. It shied and smashed into a lamppost. The sulky was ruined and left at the base of the post, and in a moment the street was in an uproar, with the horse flying along, dragging its driver, who had stuck to the reins, though flung from his seat, along the pavement.

Women screamed, children ran in every direction for safety, and a policeman started in pursuit. The driver loosened his hold on the reins after being dragged for fifty yards or so, and the horse, after carrying away an awning pole on the south side of the street, ran into a peanut stand at Avenue B and Second Street and darted away again, leaving the proprietor with hands uplifted calling on spectators to witness the damage. Between Avenues B and C a green car was approaching; a woman was wheeling a baby carriage in the street, and further beyond a piano organ, surrounded by a group of dancing children, was playing "The Sidewalks of New-York."

The horse swerved from the path of the green car, cleared the woman and the baby carriage at a jump, and dashed into the organ group. The organ was smashed, the horse losing a shoe in the encounter. Pietro, the organ grinder, was knocked down, and two little girls, five-year-old Fanny Moskowitz of 200 Second Street and four-year-old Annie Berliner of 238 Second Street, were also knocked down and severely bruised. They appeared later at the police station with their parents to demand medical attention and to learn the address of the owner of the horse.

After the encounter with the organ, the horse ran on toward the river. Another child, fourteen-year-old Rachel Berner of 242 Stanton Street, was run over at Avenue C and Second Street and bruised about the legs. Two blocks beyond, in the square surrounding the Union Market Police Station, Policeman Jeremiah Hennessey caught the animal's bridle. He handed the horse over to an employe of its owner, and it was taken to a veterinary surgeon's place to have its wounds dressed.

"My horse is quiet enough," said Liveryman Stein when he had sympathized with the last of the sufferers who had called to display her bruises to him, "but it is skittish, and the sight of a 'white wings' workingman was too much for her—that's all."

VANGUARD OF THE FLEET ARRIVES.

New-York Harbor to be the Base of North Atlantic Squadron.

The North Atlantic Squadron has changed its base from Hampton Roads to New-York Harbor, and yesterday afternoon its vanguard, the flagship New-York and cruiser Raleigh, steamed up the Narrows and came to anchor off Tompkinsville, S. I. They will be joined there by the rest of the squadron. The armored cruiser Maine and the commerce-destroyer Columbia, which were left at Hampton Roads, are under orders to proceed to the rendezvous off Staten Island as soon as coaled, and the cruisers Cincinnati and Montgomery are expected to arrive from New-London early this morning.

To this formidable array of six vessels will soon be added the battleship Indiana, now at the New-York Navy Yard, and the cruiser Newark, which returned from the South Atlantic station a few days ago, and which is now in dry dock at the navy yard for the purpose of having her hull cleaned of its accumulation of barnacles.

The monitor Terror is at the yard, commissioned and ready for service, and, with the ram Katahdin, will join the flagship whenever ordered to do so. The monitors Amphitrite and Miantonomoh, and the battleship Texas can all join the fleet at short notice. The Amphitrite is doing patrol duty at Key West, the Miantonomoh is out of commission, but can be made ready for sea within twenty-four hours after a crew has been placed on board. The Texas is in dry dock at Norfolk, having her hull strengthened, but can soon be made ready for service.

Eleven of the thirteen vessels enumerated already belong to Admiral Bunce's command, the other two, the Texas and Miantonomoh, will doubtless be assigned to the fleet when recommissioned. The fleet is the most powerful ever assembled under the American flag.

Both officers and men of the two ships which arrived yesterday are glad that the base has been changed from Hampton Roads to New-York. As pointed out by officers of the flagship yesterday the fleet will be near to the open sea, where evolutions and target practice can be had, and another advantage will be that officers and men can have recreation on shore at frequent intervals.

Commission Dealer Vix's Debts.

Ten Produce Exchange members, who are creditors of George Vix, recently a commission dealer at 24 State Street, determined yesterday to bring a legal action against Vix to recover something over $10,000, due on notes. In 1894 Vix was a member of the firm of Adam Wick & Co., in Front Street. That firm failed owing to the ten merchants several thousand dollars. A settlement at 75 cents on the dollar was made, the creditors taking three sets of notes. Subsequently, Vix got Wick to execute a release, and, assuming the entire obligation, started in business on his own account. He was not fortunate, and had trouble in paying the notes. After some delay he paid the first set, but ran up another indebtedness of over $1,200 with the same creditors. Then he suddenly departed from his place of business, and his creditors found that he had turned his books over to a New-Jersey lawyer. For some time past Mr. Vix has made no sign, hence the meeting of creditors yesterday. Vix lives on Pleasant Avenue, Weehawken.

Under G. J. Tucker's Guardianship.

Gideon J. Tucker was appointed yesterday by Justice Truax of the Supreme Court as guardian of his nephew, Clarence C. Livingston, sixteen years old, in relation to moneys coming to the latter in the East River Park condemnation proceedings.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ENAMELED DELFT STOOLS,

with bandy legs and legs curving outward like the supports of a Greek tripod; pieces whose seats are odd-shaped and flat; others with "scooped" seats, in whose hollow a loose pillow rests, decorated with quaint windmill scenes, and some with scrolls in Delft blue.

Not only picturesque and cool-looking, but comfortable as well, and costing the merest trifle.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Sale of Muslin Underwear.

Friday & Saturday.

Cambric Drawers, trimmed with Embroidery, 50 and 65 cents.

Muslin and Cambric Night Dresses, 75 cents.

Umbrella Skirts, trimmed with Embroidery, 75 cents.

Umbrella Skirts, Chemises and Corset Covers, 95 cents.

Cambric and Muslin Night Dresses, trimmed with Embroidery and Hemstitching, Empire, Circular Yoke, High Neck with Rolling Collar, 95 cents.

Fancy Striped and Changeable, also, Black Taffeta Silk Skirts, Umbrella Shape, $5.00.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The semi-annual "at home" of the officers and settlement workers of the Associate Alumnae of the Normal College will be held at the Alumnae House, 440 East Seventy-second Street, this afternoon, from 3 to 6 o'clock. The following doctors and masters of pedagogy will pour tea: Dr. Emily I. Conant, Dr. Jennie B. Merrill, Dr. Hannah De Milt, Miss Bruckman, Miss Kornman, Miss Lang, and Miss Elliott.

—"The Coming Woman," a one-act farce, written by Miss Mary H. Ewer, daughter of the Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, will be produced at a complimentary reception to be given Thursday evening, May 21, at Carnegie Hall, with Miss Julie Bibby, Mrs Cooper, and Mrs. Richard Ely among the patronesses.

—The Brush Electric Light Company was censured yesterday by a jury empaneled by Coroner Dobbs in the case of Lawrence F. Furiey, employed by the company, who was killed in front of Miner's Bowery Theatre May 2 by electric shock, for "failing to provide necessary protection against danger."

—The writ of habeas corpus in the interest of Leopold Wise, who was committed to Ludlow Street Jail for contempt of Court in failing to pay $4,050.85 due Herman J. Eddy, was dismissed yesterday by Justice Smyth, and Wise was sent back to jail.

—William Hubbard, a painter, of 235 West Nineteenth Street, lost his balance yesterday while working on a scaffold at 99 Greene Street, and, falling through a hatchway, was killed.

—Major's cement still holds the palm for uniting fractures of all kinds and service in many domestic ways. Its varieties include those for rubber, china, leather, and furniture, &c.

—Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, left last night for Galveston, Texas. He will return in about a week.

—Richard O'Brien, a roofer, fell yesterday while at work at 143 Baxter Street, and died at the Gouverneur Hospital.

Brooklyn.

—A delegation headed by Eugene G. Blackford called upon Mayor Wurster yesterday and asked him to select as Commissioners to act in the Atlantic Avenue Railroad improvement three of the following men: Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, Ditmas Jewell, Edward F. Linton, Webster R. Walkley, Henry S. Haines, Edward H. Hobbs, and Howard M. Smith. He said that he would consider the names.

—Michael Tully sued the New-York and Texas Steamship Company to recover $50,000 damages for injuries received on May 25, 1894, at Pier 20, East River, by which he had one of his legs amputated. The case was tried in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, and a jury yesterday gave him a verdict for $25,000.

—There are a number of applications before Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn for the vacancy caused by the death of George W. Seely, property clerk in the Police Department. Mr. Welles says that he is not in a hurry to fill the position, which carries a salary of $2,000 a year.

—Edwin Fraser, convicted of bigamy in the County Court, Brooklyn, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Aspinall to four years and nine months in the penitentiary. The complainant was his second wife, Ellen Meneely.

—Rosie Pasternak, the two-year-old child who was severely burned at the fire at Johnson and Bushwick Avenues on Tuesday morning, died in St. Catharine's Hospital yester

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LUNCHEON AND BUSINESS

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HAPPILY COMBINES THE TWO.

More than Three Hundred Busy Merchants and Bankers Unite in Celebrating the Organization's One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Anniversary—Mirth and Jollity Prevail—Old Officers Re-elected—Changes in the Committees.

A unique and attractive feature of the annual meetings of the Chamber of Commerce has been for several years the elaborate luncheon served by Delmonico after the business proceedings. It was the creation of this feature that rescued the periodical elections of the Chamber from sheer neglect, and made them the most popular social event of the year in the down-town business region.

In accordance with the usual custom, about 300 merchants and bankers assembled in the spacious rooms of the Chamber yesterday noon, and, after disposing of the routine business, drank a dignified bumper in honor of the one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the organization. A warm glow of geniality pervaded the occasion, and for an hour or so a large number of the leading business men of New-York made merry and were boys again. The menu prepared by Delmonico contained a tempting array of delicacies.

President Alexander E. Orr presided over the business meeting. He was re-elected without opposition, and George Wilson, the efficient and amiable Secretary, was unanimously chosen for that position for the twenty-ninth time. James G. Cannon presented the following report from the Committee on Nominations, and it was adopted without a dissenting vote, 178 ballots being cast:

President—Alexander E. Orr; Vice Presidents, (to serve for four years, until May, 1900)—Henry Hentz, Augustus D. Juilliard, and John L. Riker; Treasurer—Solon Humphreys; Secretary—George Wilson.

Executive Committee—Charles S. Smith, Chairman; John H. Inman, Woodbury Langdon, Charles A. Hoyt, and J. Kennedy Tod.

Committee on Finance and Currency—John Harsen Rhoades, Chairman; William C. Trenholm, Henry W. Cannon, Edward H. Perkins, Jr., and August Belmont.

Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws—Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman; William H. Robertson, Stephen W. Carey, James McCreery, and Anson W. Hard.

Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements—A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman; Francis B. Thurber, John D. Crimmins, Thomas A. McIntyre, and James D. Layng.

Committee on Harbor and Shipping—A. Foster Higgins, Chairman; Samuel D. Coykendall, James S. T. Stranahan, John H. Starin, and Vernon H. Brown.

Committee on Insurance—Francis C. Moore, Chairman; Richard A. McCurdy, Jacob R. Telfair, George F. Vietor, and John H. Washburn.

Members of the Board of Trustees, (having charge of the real estate of the Chamber of Commerce, to serve for three years, until May, 1899)—John Crosby Brown and Cornelius N. Bliss.

Commission for Licensing Sailors' Hotels or Boarding Houses—Oscar E. Schmidt.

Council of the Nautical School of the Port of New-York—Jacob W. Miller, Chairman; James H. Winchester and Paul F. Gerhard.

The three new Vice Presidents take the places of John Sloane, John Crosby Brown, and R. T. Wilson. Ex-President Charles Stewart Smith succeeds Henry Hentz as Chairman of the Executive Committee and Gustav H. Schwab succeeds F. B. Thurber as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws. Other changes are the addition of J. Kennedy Tod to the Executive Committee in place of Hugh N. Camp, deceased, and the election of Oscar E. Schmidt as Commissioner for licensing sailors' hotels and boarding houses in place of Elijah A. Houghton, deceased. A. Barton Hepburn, President of the Third National Bank, takes the place of Louis Windmüller as Chairman of the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements.

In thanking the members of the Chamber for his re-election President Orr said:

'To my mind the Chamber of Commerce is the commercial mainspring of this great metropolis, which has been delivered into my hands to fulfil which it is my happiness to believe is administered by you, its members, with a determination and a courage that are worthy of all praise.

'We are approaching, as you are aware, the eve of a Presidential election. Such periods are more or less fraught with anxiety and doubt, and more so, perhaps, this year than ever before for the reason that the stability of our money system, the integrity of our purpose as to the payment of our just debts, both National and personal, and our financial anxiety as a people are being vigorously and viciously attacked, and will be made the prominent political feature in the great battle that is to be fought out on this number. Now, I do not, and cannot, believe that we, at the bidding of any faction, no matter how aggressive, are ready to surrender our National birthright of a good name and a fair fame for what would seem to be of less value (even under the plausible arguments of its advocates) than the typical mess of pottage, and yet at the same time it cannot be denied that anxiety and doubt do exist throughout the length and breadth of this land—anxiety and doubt which for the time being paralyze the normal conditions of our prosperity, restrict the volume of our commerce and our industries, and everywhere clog the wheels of individual enterprise.

I wish to impress upon you that it behooves each of us to stand loyally by the sound-money traditions of this Chamber, and to leave no stone unturned in our individual capacity, as we here are aiming to do in our corporate capacity, to defeat the efforts of those who are seeking to inflict upon this country the dishonor, the disgrace, and the shame of a debased currency.

Mr. Orr's sound-money sentiments were heartily applauded.

H. Foster Higgins, Chairman of the Committee on Harbor Improvements, submitted a long report on the necessity of improving the docking facilities of the Port of New-York. The adoption of the following resolutions was recommended:

Resolved, That the Chamber hears, with much solicitude and anxiety, the apparently well-founded complaints of its members engaged in shipping of the totally inadequate provision of piers and wharves now afforded by this city, and especially of the exorbitant rates and other conditions of hire now extorted from the lines occupying piers on the North River.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Chamber such a state of affairs is attended with effects most seriously threatening the welfare and supremacy of our city, as it will inevitably result in driving them away from this city to other, even if inferior, localities.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the city promptly to remedy these evils, and, if no other or better remedy can be devised, all interests to which a water frontage in that important locality is not an absolute necessity to the interest applying should be excluded therefrom, and that under all circumstances preference should be given to ocean-plying vessels.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Chamber the city, by its management, should seek to afford the lowest practicable rates to shipping for the use of its piers and wharves compatible with avoiding actual loss or outlay by the city, and that it will be wisdom and justice to this important interest to borrow and expend large sums of money in the speedy creation of many new piers suited to the wants of modern shipping, and thus obviate the existing condition, which enables the city to extort from the shipping through lack of wharves any sum of money it chooses to demand, and we learn, with much satisfaction, that at least a beginning in this direction was authorized by the last Legislature.

Resolved, That the Chamber views with dissatisfaction any movement on the part of the city to assume any agency or participation in the matter of dry docks.

Resolved, That the committee of the Chamber on the harbor and shipping be requested to continue their deliberations on the subject, to confer with the Dock Department, and ascertain what plans and purposes are entertained by which relief can be hoped for, and make a future further report to the Chamber.

This matter will come up for special consideration at the next meeting of the Chamber. A resolution offered by Mr. Higgins was adopted urging the New-York members of the United States Senate to endeavor to secure an increase in the sixty-thousand-dollar appropriation for deepening the channel at the entrance to New-York Harbor.

After President Orr had formally announced the recent death of George S. Coe, for many years an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, John Harsen Rhoades delivered an earnest and touching eulogy of his departed friend, and on his motion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of George Simmons Coe this Chamber has lost the services of one of its most valued members. Elected in the year 1859, he ever took an active part in our deliberations. Made a member of the Committee on Finance in 1880 and elected its Chairman in 1884, he brought to our service a mind ripe through experience, linked with sound judgment and wise counsel. A good and loyal citizen, he was faithful to his country in its hour of need. Devoted to the cause of sound finance, he ever strove to promote, build up, and to sustain laws formulated to create, build up, and to sustain laws formulated to promote alike the welfare of all classes throughout the community. Proud of his city and devoted to its best interests, he ever stood for all that would advance its material prosperity and contribute to the honor and dignity of this Chamber. He was upright in his dealings with his fellow-men, pure in thought and action, strong in friendship, gentle in bearing, kind and affectionate by disposition; in truth, a Christian gentleman. Such is our estimate of his character, and such one of the records we would leave, that those who follow us may know in part upon what foundations this honorable body was created and maintained.

Resolutions were also adopted on motion of Louis Windmüller reaffirming the attitude of the Chamber of Commerce regarding the question of a National bankruptcy law, with special reference to the Torrey Bankruptcy bill recently passed by the lower house of Congress, and now pending in the Senate.

An interesting feature of the meeting was the unveiling of five new portraits of deceased members of the Chamber, viz., Henry F. Spaulding, Jackson S. Schultz, John D. Jones, Christian G. Gunther, and F. Frederick Gunther.

Resolutions reported by the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, were adopted protesting against the action of the trunk line railroads in discriminating against this port in their charges for the transportation of freight from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard.

SHOULD CITIES OWN RAILROADS?

The Question Treated by the National Municipal League.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—The most important feature of the second day's session of the National Municipal League was the annual business meeting, at which reports were heard and officers selected for the ensuing year. The old board was re-elected, with the exception of L. F. Holden of Cleveland, for whom Prof. Edmund J. James of Chicago University was substituted as fourth Vice President, and Louis D. Branders of Boston, who was replaced as executive committeeman by Mayor George W. Ochs of Chattanooga. The names of Judge E. J. Blandon of Cleveland and D. S. M. Newman of Washington were added to the Executive Committee.

Frank M. Loomis of Buffalo read a treatise on "Municipal Ownership of Street Railways." He was opposed to the idea. Charles Richardson one of the best known reformers in the country, founder of the League and now its First Vice President, made an address in advocacy of municipalities owning street railways. He said that a careful investigation of the earnings of the street railways of the larger cities of the United States showed that better service could be given to the people at much lower rates than those now prevailing. The reduction, he said, of 30 or 40 per cent. in the usual fares or the payment of a corresponding amount into the public treasuries would still leave a liberal margin of profits on the original investments of the companies. It can be safely assumed, he declared, that most of the railway companies in the larger cities are making enormous profits at the public expense, and this in face of the fact that these same companies have given only inadequate services and treated their employes cruelly and unreasonably.

William F. Salter of Philadelphia read a paper on "The Relation of a Municipality to a Quasi Public Corporation Enjoying Municipal Franchises." The remander of the morning session was devoted to a discussion of the papers read by Messrs. Loomis and Richardson.

The afternoon session was devoted entirely to the discussion of the municipal condition of Southern cities.

LIGHT OF THE ARC LAMP

SOMETHING OF ITS HISTORY AND LACK OF IMPROVEMENTS.

H. L. Rogers's Paper Before the National Electrical Light Association—Many Persons Attracted to the Exposition in the Grand Central Palace—Party Visits the Crocker-Wheeler Works in New-Jersey—Engineering Features.

The interest shown in the National Electrical Exposition at the Grand Central Palace continued unabated yesterday. The electricians were busy during the forenoon listening to the reading of papers and reports in the National Electric Light Association.

The public attended in considerable numbers during the afternoon, and quite filled the main hall and galleries during the evening. A great improvement was seen in the arrangement of many of the exhibits, some of the exhibitors not having electrical connections made during the first three days of the exposition.

The first paper read at the morning session of the National Electric Light Association was by H. L. Rogers, on "The Evolution of the Arc Lamp."

"The arc lamp," Mr. Rogers began, "for the purpose for which we use it, is mechanically and electrically the poorest designed and constructed piece of mechanism on earth."

Mr. Rogers then traced the history of the lamp from the invention of the cell by Volta. In 1802 Humphrey Davy took 2,000 Volta cells and attached their terminals to two pieces of charcoal held horizontally, thus producing the "arch" light, as it was called from the beam of bright light which passed between the pieces of charcoal. The word "arch" was afterward changed to "arc."

The next important discovery in connection with electric light, Mr. Rogers said, was Farady's great experiment, which revealed the principles of electro-magnetic induction. Farady's discovery brought into use many kinds of dynamos, though there was not at that time nor for long afterward any commercial use for them. Meanwhile the pieces of charcoal were baked and hardened and called carbons. It was also discovered that the carbon at the positive pole burned twice as fast as that at the negative pole.

It was possible until 1875 to produce an arc light by means of a dynamo, and even to keep it burning with comparative steadiness by means of a controlling magnet connected with the positive pole. But more than one arc light could not be placed on the same electric circuit, because a break in one lamp meant a break in the other.

The credit for making the arc light commercially available belongs, according to Mr. Rogers, to Charles F. Brush, who as a young electrician invented a controlling apparatus for the arc lamp which had two magnetic spools instead of one and a fine shunt wire passing backward from each of these spools, so that the greater the amount of current which passed through the shunt wire the weaker the magnets became and the brighter the lamp burned.

By this means the arc lamp regulated itself and allowed other lamps to be associated with it on the same circuit. By another invention, made about the same time, Brush arranged a cut-out so that any one lamp might be dropped out of circuit without shutting off the current from the remainder.

Mr. Rogers then described the race which has always been going on between the arc lamp and the dynamo, like that which has gone on between heavy guns and armor. Volta invented the battery and Davy the lamp. Farady invented the dynamo, and electric arc lamps with magnetic controllers were forthcoming. Then for years nothing worthy of attention was done toward improving the arc lamp until Brush invented differential winding. During the past twenty years, however, dynamos have been steadily improved while the lamps have been standing still. Twenty years ago a dynamo which supplied sixteen arc lamps was thought to be doing very well. Thousands of dynamos to-day supply 125 arc lights of 2,000 candle power each. Some of these dynamos are such perfect instruments that their efficiency is reckoned at 90 per cent.

There are to-day in the United States, according to Mr. Rogers, 2,711 central lighting stations, with $320,000,000 of capital invested. The present arc lamp was from 50 to 60 inches long, with a useful length of only 38 per cent. of its total length. Carbons often slip past each other. The arc lamps used in lighting cities, policemen report these lights as being out, and the result is that the electric-light companies have to pay watchmen to look after electric lights. The arc lamp has an interior full of springs, and electricians know it lamps of this kind give more trouble than all the rest of the apparatus combined.

Not a single idea of great merit, said Mr. Rogers, had been added to the arc lamp in twenty years. In one respect, a real reform might be made by employing larger carbons above than below. It was calculated that $2.50 a year might be saved in each lamp by employing one carbon ⅜ by 14 inches above, with another ½ by 12 inches below.

Capt. William Brophy read the second paper at the morning session of the association, the subject of which was "Electrolysis." Capt. Brophy's paper dealt with the injury done to gas and water pipes and to the metallic coverings of insulated underground wires by the free electricity from the return current of trolley cars.

In Boston, where Capt. Brophy's experiences had been gained, every method had been tried of reducing the quantity of dissipated current, but the only practical solution had been found to be the installation of large return cables.

Among other means which had been tried and which had failed, Capt. Brophy said, was that of electrically or otherwise welding the rails. In some cases where the rails had been joined in this manner in Boston, workmen had afterward to be engaged to lay regular return cables.

Capt Brophy's conclusion was that, if destructive electrolysis was to be prevented, there must be a regular return metallic circuit. This was shown by the fact that there was no trouble from electrolysis from the two-wire overhead trolley system or from the underground electric system, where the current passed from a conductor on one side of the slot through the motor to a conductor on the other side of the slot, the latter conveying it back to the power house.

Thomas A. Edison has promised to be present at the exposition Saturday to exhibit his Röntgen ray apparatus and his vitascope. Cissy Fitzgerald's wink has been secured for the vitascope at a special visit which she made Wednesday to Mr. Edison's laboratory, in Orange.

At the invitation of Dr. Schuyler S. Wheeler, President of the Crocker-Wheeler Electric Company, a large party of electricians went to the works of this company last night. These works are situated at Ampere, N. J., just beyond the limits of the City of Newark, on the Montclair Branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway. As the Crocker-Wheeler Company has one of the finest exhibits of dynamos, motors, and electric fittings at the exposition, the number of electricians anxious to see its establishment was large, and it required two special trains to convey the whole party.

The principal engineering feature of the Crocker-Wheeler works is the electrical power transmission system which is employed throughout, whereby the power required to operate the works proper is reduced to 25 horse power from 100 horse power, estimated. All the machinery is operated by individual motors built into each machine, or by separate motors, each driving a single length of shafting, which in turn drives as many of the old-style machines as can be conveniently belted to it. The result is, first, that all power used in connection with these machines is stopped whenever the machine is out of use, and, second, that the works are free from belting, leaving them remarkably light and clear for handling material. As most of the tools are fitted with their own motors, it is easy to shift them from place to place frequently, as it is unnecessary to line them up to any system of shafting. In addition to the remarkable reduction in power required for operating the plant, this method of driving gives a shop system of great flexibility.

The lighting and power for the plant are supplied by a 150 horse power Corliss engine driving an 80 KW. dynamo in the detached power house. The current is conducted from the power house by a pair of cables through an underground tunnel, which also carries the heating pipe and the cables for experimental work through the cellar of the office building, thence rising from a manhole under the floor of the main shop and running along under the roof on ordinary trolley-line insulators to about the centre of the shop, where they terminate on suitable slate panels. From these branch out four sets of wires carried in a similar manner along the roof trusses and extending through and feeding the four quarters of the main building. By this arrangement the supply of power for either section of the shop can be readily discontinued by opening a small switch.

From the switchboard run also the circuits for supplying the other buildings. The branch connections from the main circuits are carried down the inside of the cast-iron columns of the building to a point about six inches below the surface of the floor; thence they are carried along through small wooden troughs, which were laid for this purpose in the concrete, straight across the shop close to the bases of each pair of columns, or ten feet apart. The wires are brought up from the troughs through the floor wherever connections are desired through one-inch holes bored through the flooring.

The Electrical Association elected the following officers yesterday: President—Frederick Nichols, Toronto; First Vice President—Henry Clay, Philadelphia; Second Vice President—J. J. Burleigh, Camden; Executive Committee—A. J. De Camp, Philadelphia; J. A. Seely, New-York; A. M. Young, Waterbury; H. A. Wagner, St. Louis, in place of J. J. Burleigh.

MRS. MUZZIO IDENTIFIED HIM.

Martino's Career of Sneak Thieving Stopped for a While.

Annetta Muzzio of 410 Pearl Street confronted a swarthy-faced man in the hall of her apartment last Monday afternoon. Replying to her challenge, he said that he "came to see the gentleman." Mrs. Muzzio repeated her inquiry as to his business there, to gain time, as she suspected his errand, and received the same answer. Suddenly the intruder darted out and escaped.

When Mrs. Muzzio examined her flat she found a burglar's tool known as a "jimmy," and went to the Fourth Precinct Station House and reported the happening. She was very welcome to the police, as many complaints of sneak robberies had been made and she was able to well describe the man she surprised. She said that she believed he was an Italian.

Wardman Cunningham began a search of the precinct, but was not rewarded with success until yesterday, when he saw at Worth and Baxter Streets a man who answered the description given by Mrs. Muzzio. After a parley he was arrested, and at the Oak Street Station House he said he was Joseph Martino, a sailor. Mrs. Muzzio, when she saw him, unhesitatingly identified him as the intruder of Monday.

At the Centre Street Police Court the prisoner was identified as an "old bird," he having been arrested for practicing the cheat known as "pocketbook dropping." Cunningham said that when he searched him he found a pocketbook in which was a one-hundred-dollar Confederate note.

Martino was held in $500 bail for trial.

Arrivals on the Germanic.

The Germanic, arriving yesterday, had among her passengers from Liverpool Winthrop Rutherford, D. Roderick, John Aspinall, Capt. S. P. H. Atkinson, W. G. Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Vail, and the Misses Vail.

AN ACQUITTAL DIRECTED

RECORDER GOFF RULED IN FAVOR OF MAGUIRE AND CANTWELL.

He Decided that They Had Not Violated the Primary Election Law When Acting as Republican Inspectors—The Word "Caucus," He Said, Does Not Embrace the Term "Primary"—The Defendants Congratulated by Politicians.

Victor Maguire and Frank Cantwell, who were charged with violating the primary election law while acting last December as Inspectors at the Republican primary at 248 Thompson Street, in the Thirty-third Election District of the Fifth Assembly District, were acquitted by a jury in Part II. of the General Sessions Court yesterday by direction of Recorder Goff.

The two men, who were Platt Inspectors, were charged by Henry Melville and De Witt C. Morell, lawyers, with counting the vote in secret, instead of in public, as required by the law.

Mr. Melville continued his testimony yesterday and said that no announcement was made at the primary of the vote for any of the candidates.

In reply to Mr. Levy, counsel for the defendants, Mr. Melville said that the Republican County Committee struck his name off the Republican roll last December.

Warren W. Whitney, Secretary of the Lincoln Club, was called to identify the signatures to the affidavits made by Maguire and Cantwell as to the election returns. He said he had not seen the defendants write their names, but declared that they were "good, decent boys."

Mr. Morell testified that the defendants made no announcement at the polls of the vote. They took the ballot box away at 9 o'clock.

On cross-examination, Mr. Morell said he believed his name was on the membership list of Good Government Club F. In going to the primary he was simply actuated by a desire to obtain an honest ballot.

At this point Assistant District Attorney Lewis said the People rested, and Mr. Levy asked the Court to direct the jury to acquit the defendants on the ground that the facts proven did not constitute a crime or sustain the indictment. He argued that Republican primaries need not be held in accordance with the rules of the organization. The only thing required is that the officers of the primaries should be elected in accordance with the rules of the organization. He added:

The prosecution has not shown in this case that a primary was legally called or convened at all, and failing to do this, the bottom falls out of its case. The defendants have not violated any of the laws of this State. They at most have violated the rules of their own organization, which is competent to punish them. The prosecution has shown no criminal intent on the part of these defendants, and I contend that this is no case to submit to a jury.

Mr. Levy declared that Section 41 of the Penal Code only refers to misdemeanors at political caucuses and conventions. "There is no mention of a primary," he said, "in the statute under which this indictment is drawn, and we cannot strain the words of the statute and say that a caucus or convention is a primary."

At the request of the Recorder, who said that he was anxious to have as much light as possible on the subject, Mr. Levy gave what he considered a correct definition of the terms "caucus," "convention," and "primary."

Mr. Lewis opposed Mr. Levy's motion. He said that prior to the laws of 1892 the terms "caucus" and "primary" were interchangeable. He added:

The meeting that precedes the convention has been described in the statutes, and may be described, either as a "caucus" or a "primary." It seems to me that the Legislature was guilty of a great omission and oversight if it did not intend the word "caucus" to include a "primary."

Mr. Lewis then gave the definition of the word "caucus" as it appears in the Century Dictionary and in Webster's Dictionary, in support of his contention that the term "caucus" meant a preliminary meeting or primary.

After a recess the Recorder said: "I deny your motion, Mr. Levy, for the present."

Mr. Levy then created a surprise by saying that he would call no witnesses, and that he rested the case for the defense.

"I now renew my motion," said Mr. Levy, "and ask the Court to direct the acquittal of the defendants."

Then came a surprise from the Recorder, who directed the acquittal of the defendants. He said:

These defendants are charged in this indictment with doing something at a certain primary election of a certain primary caucus. The courts are bound by the language of the statute. It may be that the Legislature has omitted to use the word primary, as he Assistant District Attorney says, but we have got to take the language of the statute as it is. There is nothing to show in this indictment that these defendants did these acts at a political caucus, but that they did the acts at the primary election of a political caucus. These mean two distinct and separate proceedings.

I therefore, on this question, after such careful reflection and time as I could devote to it, am of opinion that the word "caucus" cannot be construed to mean and embrace the "primary election of a caucus."

The Recorder went on to say that in New-York City it was generally understood that the "primary," the "caucus," and the "convention" meant three distinct things. He added:

But, apart from that, I must stand on the language of the statute. If this indictment had charged that these acts were true at a caucus, there would not be so much doubt; but it charges that the acts were done at a primary election of a caucus.

I am, therefore, constrained by the language of this indictment to grant the motion of Mr. Levy for the acquittal of the prisoners. I, therefore, advise this jury to acquit these defendants.

The jury, accordingly, acquitted the defendants without leaving the jury box.

Ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, who was in court, shook hands with Maguire and Cantwell, and congratulated them on the result. A number of friends of the two men met them in the corridor and congratulated them.

ASTORIA'S NEW HOSPITAL OPENED

Is a Fitting Monument to the Woman Who Built It.

The new Astoria Hospital was formally dedicated and opened for the reception of patients Wednesday morning with appropriate devotional services, which were in charge of the Rev. Charles M. Belden, rector of St. George's Church, Astoria.

The ceremonies were attractive and impressive. They were held in the main ward of the new building, and the attendance was large, quite 200 being present. The services began at 10:30 o'clock with the opening hymn, "Blest Be the Tie That Binds." This was followed by the Creed, read by the Rev. C. D. F. Steinfuhrer, pastor of the Second Reformed Church, (German.) The Rev. Mr. Shaw prayed, and a Scriptural lesson was read by the Rev. Mr. MacMillan of Trinity Methodist Church. The "Coronation" hymn was sung, followed by an able address by the Rev. U. D. Gulick of the Steinway Union Church, in which he reviewed the history of the hospital from its beginning, three years ago, and paid a graceful tribute to the devoted women of Astoria who had labored so unselfishly and successfully throughout that period to bring the hospital to its present successful state, and complimented Mrs. F. E. Hagemeyer, the President of the Hospital Society, upon her inspiring leadership and generosity in the noble charity.

The Rev. Mr. Curtis prayed, and the Rev. Mr. Belden pronounced the dedication. The Doxology was sung by the whole assemblage, and the venerable Archdeacon of Queens County, the Rev. Edmund D. Cooper, D. D., rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria, led in prayer and pronounced the benediction. Mrs. Robert Tisdale was the organist.

These officers of the hospital were present: Mrs. F. E. Hagemeyer, President; Mrs. J. M. Blackwell, First Vice President; Mrs. Robert Benner, Second Vice President; Mrs. C. W. Hallett, Treasurer; Mrs. R. S. Fanning, Secretary; Mrs. George M. Potter, Assistant Secretary.

The new hospital is charmingly situated on high ground, on the crescent near Grand Avenue, a picturesque part of Astoria; has plenty of air space, and is surrounded by spacious grounds, which are being tastefully arranged. The hospital starts in its new home under the most promising auspices, and is a scurce of justifiable pride to the community.

The medical staff consists of Drs. W. Remsen Taylor, Neil O. Fitch, A. J. Andersen, C. N. Platt, and B. G. Strong.

Among the attending clergy were the Rev. Charles Park of the Astoria Presbyterian Church and the Rev. W. H. Weeks of St. Thomas's, Ravenswood.

TRANSFERS OF POLICE FUNDS.

Controller Says the Court Case Will Serve as a Precedent.

Speaking of the talk he had Wednesday with Police Commissioner Parker in reference to the dispute over the transfer of $9,000, which led to the wordy war between the Controller and President Roosevelt at Tuesday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Controller Fitch said yesterday:

"It was a matter easily arranged with any sane person. Mr. Parker is an experienced lawyer, and he quickly understood that there were points to be settled in reference to this transfer which should be passed on by the court.

"Mr. Parker has agreed to prepare a statement of the points involved, and when that statement has been examined by Corporation Counsel Scott and myself, the matter will be at once taken to court for a judicial determination that will avoid dissensions when similar requests come before the board again."

The Controller said that he was opposed to the use of public money to send children into saloons to get evidence in excise cases. He also objects to some of the expenditures made by policemen in getting similar evidence. He referred to a case in which a policeman bought seven bottles of wine at $5 a bottle, and said that was, in his opinion, a very expensive way of getting evidence for the department, and such expenses were not of the kind that could be sanctioned by the Board of Estimate.

MUST BE CONTENT WITH ONE SQUAW.

Polygamy Among the Indians in Oklahoma to be Stamped Out.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma, May 7.—The Oklahoma courts have struck a puzzler in the Indian custom relating to plural marriages. The law of Oklahoma is very severe on polygamy, and Indians on reservations are not exempt from its operation. The Kickapoos have an average of five squaws each. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes are nearly all polygamists, as are the Kiowas and Apaches, Comanches and Wichitas.

It is stated that the courts have decided to take action in the matter at once, unless polygamous practices cease. Capt. Woodson of Anadarko agency has issued orders commanding Indians on his agency having several wives to at once decide on the wife wanted, and give up the others, and no little uneasiness has resulted in all the polygamous tribes, as it is claimed by the Indians that one squaw cannot raise corn enough to support an ex-warrior in becoming dignity.

VIEWS ON SOUTH AFRICA

H. L. SHIPPEY TALKS ON THE SITUATION IN THAT COUNTRY.

Not the Idea of the Uitlanders to Make a British Colony of the Transvaal, He Declares—They Seek to Form a Republic in Fact—Says Little Good of the Boers, Who, He Asserts, Are Overbearing, Arrogant, and Untrustworthy.

H. L. Shippey of the firm of John A. Roebling Sons, wire manufacturers, this city, who has recently returned from a trip to South Africa, told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday something of his experiences.

Mr. Shippey was in the country just at the time when Dr. Jameson and his companions were in jail at Pretoria. He touched shoulders with Cecil Rhodes, who, he says, is a man of great decision and determination. He also spent several weeks on a steamship with Charles Leonard, who, according to his account, is a most honest and straightforward fellow. Mr. Shippey went no further than Johannesburg.

"That was far enough for me just at that time," he said, with a laugh. "Things out there have moved pretty rapidly of late, and it is some weeks since I returned. There is one thing, however, that I should certainly like to say in correction of an impression which seems to obtain very generally in this country.

"It was not the idea of the Uitlanders to make a British colony of the Transvaal, but to make it a republic in reality, as ours is over here, instead of a republic merely in name, as it is at present.

"That was their only object, and I think they have more reason to revolt by far than we had in the Revolutionary War. What Rhodes's ideas may have been, of course, is another matter. But so far as the Uitlanders were concerned, they were animated by no other motive than the one I have mentioned. They certainly had no desire to make it a British colony. There were Australians, Americans, Africanders—that is, English-speaking people born in Africa—and a few Germans as well on the Reform Committee. English interference was not wanted."

Speaking of Charles Leonard, the President of the Transvaal National Union and a member of the Reform Committee, Mr. Shippey said: "I spent several weeks on the same ship with Mr. Leonard, and, as you know, one gets to know a man at pretty close quarters on board ship. I formed of Mr. Leonard the opinion that he was as sincere, honest, upright, and straight as any man I ever knew. I formed the highest opinion of his integrity and probity."

For the Boers Mr. Shippey had little good to say. "They are sneaky fellows, who would as soon stab you in the back as not," he declared. "I didn't like them at all. They make English-speaking people as uncomfortable as they can all the time. They are overbearing, arrogant, and not to be trusted. Traveling from Cape Town to Johannesburg, I was thoroughly searched, and the Boer officials make no attempt to show no one even ordinary courtesy. The feeling is very strong, not only against the English, but against English-speaking people, such as Americans or Australians. I had to get a passport, an elaborate document, to prove my identity before I could go through the Orange Free State."

Mr. Shippey was most emphatic in saying that the Uitlanders should in no sense be looked upon as the tools of the British Government. The British colony idea, he said, was furthest from their thoughts.

Mr. Shippey read an extract from a paper by Charles Leonard on "The Situation in the Transvaal," which appeared in The Outlook, edited by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, for April 4. Mr. Leonard says:

"The Boer male population, including boys of sixteen, is 25,000. The Uitlander male population is 50,000. The Boers are magnificently armed—at our expense. The Uitlanders are not armed, and the Government will not allow the importation of arms for them. The Uitlanders own half the land in the State, all the mines, stocks of commerce, industries, and practically all the town properties. It is computed that the Uitlanders own or represent nine-tenths of the aggregate value of property in the State, and contribute nearly the whole of the revenue. The Boer owns about half the land, pays very little to the revenue, and imposes all taxation. The Boer is not in touch with the community or the interests for which he legislates; belongs to a different race, follows a different occupation, from that of the patient Uitlander. The Boers and their descendants are for all time practically to be a privileged ruling caste; those who have made the country must forever remain civic slaves.

"Has the world ever seen a similar condition of things? I can fearlessly assert that no sordid motive has animated the men who have for years manfully striven for rights, and that not selfish or sordid motive animated the Americans who have helped in the work."

Want to Run Cars Faster in Brooklyn.

The Presidents of the various surface railroads in Brooklyn called upon Mayor Wurster yesterday, and asked him to do something in the way of having the present speed ordinance changed so that the cars may run at a faster rate of speed in certain parts of Brooklyn. The Mayor listened to what the Presidents had to say, and then the Presidents decided to write out just what they want and send it to the Mayor. Until he receives this statement he will not take action in the matter.

The Transit of the "Red Dragon."

. . . By Eden Phillpotts.

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SYNOPSIS.

At the time when Philip II. of Spain was tightening his grip on the Netherlands, 300 years ago, a rebellion of the Prince of Orange's party was imminent in Brussels. Feria Manrique, a veteran of Philip's army living in retirement at Brussels, is summoned to the presence of the Spanish Countess de Mirando by Count Mena de Velasco, a chamberlain of the Regent Duchess. Velasco tells Manrique that the Countess wishes him to convey a valuable diamond, known as the "Red Dragon," to the Countess's husband at Mons. Manrique having gained great favor by a previous exploit of the kind. Together they wait on the Countess, who delivers the diamond to Manrique. The latter leaves a sealed note with the Countess, to be opened only in case he fails to reach Mons. He starts for Brussels on horseback that night. As he is nearing Halnaut he meets another horseman, who joins him and makes friends with him. While passing through a narrow gorge there is a flash of fire from a rock, and Manrique's companion tries to stab him as he turns to flee. The dagger breaks, but Manrique's sword breaks also in the ensuing struggle, and he is made a prisoner by a party of men. The leaders, including his late companion, tell him they have been sent by the Countess for the diamond. He refuses to deliver it. He is stripped and searched, without success, and is subjected to indignities. The soldiers of the party prevent his being killed when he bites the thumb of their leader. Manrique is bound and left in a cave until an order is brought for the diamond. The party goes back, but on the way to Brussels the leaders evade their men and return to the cave. Meanwhile Manrique has loosened himself, and he puts a mannikin, made up of stalagmites from the cave, in his place. This frightens away the superstitious Spaniards.

PART V.

A Weird Secret.

And now, as though the battered warrior had not suffered enough from fortune's buffets, a further injury befell him. Walking—a strange, rueful figure enough—toward his horse, the man suddenly felt under his left foot the sharp stab of steel. Bending to see the cause of this further reverse, the cry on his lips died unuttered, and he stood struck dumb with astonishment. There, lying by the blood that dripped from a deep cut in his heel, was the handle of a strange weapon, which the soldier had seen for the first time on the previous day, and noted observantly. A main-gauche dagger lay before him, with one inch only of the blade remaining. It had a shell guard, ivory grip, and curved quillons finely wrought. Here, then, was the weapon which Don Galyn had splintered against his breastplate; and with this same stiletto Manrique knew full well that Count de Velasco had pricked the "Red Dragon" from its setting of gold. It seemed difficult to suppose that two such unusual weapons had chanced to be at one time in Brussels.

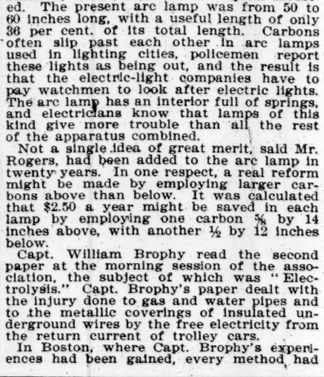
Manrique limped along, reached the horse mercifully spared to him, and, ten minutes later, passed out of the desolate gorge, anon finding himself on lower ground, upon the way toward Mons. His eye roamed over the land for a rooftree or the smoke of fire, but it was not until he had ridden forward about an hour that he noted water sheening red in sundawn and the substantial walls of a homestead rising beside it.

Farmer van Trier, though he was a good Catholic, loved not Spain, and the little man took it ill when to his portal there came, at sunrise, the apparition of a gaunt, black-eyed, grizzled, and tatter-bearded Spaniard, seated, nearly naked, on a tall gray mare. Van Trier crossed himself prayerfully, and then, finding that action powerless to dispel this devilish image, he tried rubbing his eyes. But the unclad man proved no monstrous exhalation of the morning. He was alive, and went in need of succor.

"Good morrow, worthy Sir! How far is it to Mons?" began Manrique.

"Two leagues, and the road lies before you," answered van Trier.

"So far well; but I am in no plight to



His Eye Roamed over the Land for a Rooftree.

make the entry of a notable town. Regard me, good farmer. I have been sore set upon and now come from seeing death face to face. I am upon a perilous enterprise for Countess de Mirando, a lady of the Court, and I have fallen into the hands of bloody masked bandits among the nightly fastnesses of the hills."

"Truly you need a pair of breeches and some such like matters," admitted the farmer.

"Ay, and more than that. My left foot is in poor ease; and to go thus mother-naked through half the night hath chilled my blood not a little. Accompany me anon to Mons, and three golden ducats shall be thy reward."

The farmer hesitated, knowing a Spaniard's word to be more brittle than Spring ice. But Manrique's foot spoke truth; it was greatly swollen, and there could be no mistake as to the severity of the gash upon his heel. Finally, when the promise of gold ducats had been repeated, van Trier consented to do what was desired of him. Breakfast was made ready, and the farmer's wife tended Manrique's foot, swaddling it handsomely in a roll of soft stuff, while a stout doublet and breeches of frieze cloth brought warmth to his body. Before midday a start was made for Mons, the good Samaritan accompanying his guest.

The first thing they heard on reaching the city was that Count de Mirando and his retinue had arrived on the previous day, and that the Count designed to proceed to Brussels that same evening. Manrique's name acted like a charm, and Count de Mirando commanded that he should instantly be brought before him. The seigneur had his share of the hidalgo haughtiness proper to Castile, but he could unbend upon occasion, and a good soldier ever held the keys of his heart.

"Welcome, Manrique! Thou art in season, as much for thine own sake as my anxieties. But thy presence, not unwounded and with easy conscience, kills my fears. The 'Red Dragon'?"

"Is safe and sound, my master!"

"Thy story, then?"

"I went about my business, and left the Caudenberg Gate at the time Count de Velasco directed. Further, ere I recite my adventure, I beg you to note a thing I have here beneath my doublet." So saying Manrique produced a broken

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

PRICES DECLINE ON McKINLEY'S SUCCESS IN INDIANA.

The Currency Plank Not Sufficiently Outspoken in Favor of Gold to Satisfy Investors—The Grangers Lead the Decline and the General List Sympathizes—Bear Stories on Crop Conditions—Sharp Advance in Wheat—Gold Exports.

THURSDAY—P. M.

Stocks to-day were dull and lower. The afternoon news from Indiana that the Republican State Convention had passed a resolution directing its delegates to the National Convention to support McKinley for the Presidency caused liquidation by commission houses. The currency plank, although it demands honest money and opposes free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, is not sufficiently outspoken in favor of the gold standard to satisfy the investor, especially as the record of the candidate on the currency question is not unequivocal.

The Granger stocks were heavy on selling by local traders and by Boston and Chicago. The West sent stories of hot winds, drought, and bugs, and intimated that the condition of the growing crops was degenerating. On the other hand recognized authorities on crop conditions reported the outlook to be satisfactory. On the Iowa lines of the Burlington Road wheat on May 4 was everywhere ahead of last year, and in all the reports received from that section there was not one other than good. Nevertheless, the wheat market was very strong, the July option in Chicago advancing about 1¼ cents a bushel. London was a seller of a small amount of stocks, being disturbed apparently by the export of gold from this country. There is reason to believe that about $1,500,000 gold will be shipped on Saturday, making in all about $7,000,000 for the present week. The decline was accelerated in the afternoon by the execution of stop orders, placed by purchasers of a few weeks ago. In the general list Louisville and Nashville declined a point, Missouri Pacific 1¾, and Southern Railway preferred 1.

Sugar was fairly active and was lower, its net loss being 1½ points. Tobacco was also lower, closing at its bottom price, although its net loss was only ⅜. There was nothing new concerning either property. Liquidation in Chicago Gas caused a loss of 1¼ points. Other industrials were not active, but were fractionally lower.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5@5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5½@6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $90,849,138; balances, $5,102,393; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $278,430.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, ⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very dull. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87⅞@$4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾@$4.89 for demand, $4.89@$4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago — 70c premium. Boston — 10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅞@68⅜. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53½@54⅝c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$18,962,726
Exports for same period	18,137,358
Net imports	$825,368
Net exports to date, 1895	15,072,354
Net exports to date, 1894	17,586,348
Net exports to date, 1893	46,494,669

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Manhattan	207
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	189
Chatham	300	Merchants'	134
City	500	Metropolis	410
Citizens'	125	National Union	200
Commerce	202	New-Amsterdam	190
Continental	130	New-York	235
Corn Exchange	280	Ninth National	112
First Nat. of S. I.	115	Nothe	107
Fourth National	181	Park	268
Gallatin National	295	Phenix	109
Hanover	310	Republic	147
Import. & Traders'	535	Second National	440
Irving	137½	Third National	105
Leather Manuf'r's	170	Tradesmen's	95
Lincoln National	750	Western National	110¼

There were sales of 2 shares of American Exchange at 170 and 50 Fourth National at 181.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Knox. & O. 1st	1
St. P. 1st., I. & D. Ext	1½
Rich. & Dan. 6s	1
St. P. gen. 4s, series A	1

DECLINED.

A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	⅛
C., H. V. & T. 6s	⅛
Mo. Pac. con	⅛
Ore. Imp. con., t. r	1
Ore., St. L. & U. N., con., t. r	1
P. & R. 3d pf	1¼
U. P., D. & G. 1st	1

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The trading in Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit was lighter than it has been for several days. The shaking-out process was not so apparent to-day, but the weakness tempted short selling. Diamond Match lost 5 points and New-York Biscuit 2⅜. West Chicago was the strongest of the cables, 107 being bid and not very much stock being sold. North Chicago was traded in at 254 to 252¼, while Alley L. was in fair demand at 8. Lake Street was firm at 27⅛ to 27⅜.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co. of Chicago, as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	41	42	*40¼	..
Cal. & C. C. & D.	67½	68	67	68
Chi. Brew. & Malt	16¾	17	16¾	17⅝
Chi. Brew. & Malt, pf.	43½	..	*43	..
Chicago P. & P. Co.	40	41	40	41
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf.	*50	..	49	51
C. S. S. R. T. (Alley L.)	*8	..	*8¼	..
Chicago City Railway	..	279	*279	..
Chicago Telephone	165	..	*165	..
Diamond M. of Ill.	*234	..	*239	..
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	*27½	..	27⅝	..
Metropolitan Elevated	*23	..	*23½	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	*15¾	..	..	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	*42⅜	..	*42⅜	..
New-York Biscuit	*99⅜	..	*102	..
North Chi. St. R. R.	*252	..	*253	..
National Railway	109	110	109	110
Street's W. S. Car Line	..	..	14	..
Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	..	..	50	..
West Chi. St. R. R.	*107	..	*107	..
Western Stone	73	..	*72½	..
BONDS.				
Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s.	99	99½	99	99½
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	99¾	..	..	..
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	61¼	64	61	64
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	38	40	..	..
Chi. City, R'y. 4½s	*100	..	99½	100
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s	*91	..	*90½	..
Consumers' Gas L. 5s	82	83	82	83
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	*76	..	74¼	..
Metropolitan Elev. 5s	71	71¼	*72	..
N. Chi. City R. R. 4½s	..	100½	..	100¼
N. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	103	104	103	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	..	102½	102¼	..
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	98½	99	99	..

*Sales.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150¾	150¾	149¾	150	..	149	151	153
American Cotton Oil pf	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	+¼	58½	59	157
*American Sugar Refineries	124¼	124¼	122¾	123	−1½	123	123¼	20,200
*American Sugar Refineries pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	..	103	103⅜	444
American Tobacco	66	66⅜	65½	65½	−⅜	65¾	65½	11,570
American Tobacco pf	97¼	98½	97½	98¼	+1	97	100	284
Ann Arbor pf	25½	25½	23¼	25½	..	25¼	26	100
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	15¼	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	..	14⅞	15	2,155
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	22	23½	22⅜	22⅜	..	22⅜	23	918
Baltimore & Ohio	17½	17⅝	16⅜	16⅜	−⅜	16⅜	16⅝	300
*Bay State Gas	31⅜	32½	29¾	30	−1⅜	29¾	30	5,300
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	18	18	18	18	+½	17½	55	100
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf	51	51	51	51	..	49½	50	518
Canada Southern	50¾	50¾	49½	49½	−1¼	49	49½	20
Central Pacific	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	..	14¾	15¾	400
Chesapeake & Ohio	17	17	16¾	16¾	−¼	16¾	17	4,025
Chicago Gas, t. r.	69⅝	69⅝	68⅞	68⅞	−1¼	68½	69¼	11,629
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	80⅝	80⅝	79	79½	−1⅝	79½	80	1,075
Chicago & Northwestern	105⅞	106¾	105	105	−⅞	104¾	105	16,496
C., M. & St. Paul	77⅞	77⅞	77⅛	77⅛	−⅛	77⅛	77¼	3,245
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	71⅛	71⅛	70	70	−1¼	70	70⅛	540
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	34½	34½	34½	34½	−⅛	34	35	100
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	52⅝	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	−1¼	52	54	100
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	..	1	1¾	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30¼	30¼	28¼	28½	−2	28½	29	700
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	..	16½	17½	10
Consolidated Gas Company	161	161	161	161	−1½	161	162	220
Delaware & Hudson	127	127	127	127	..	126	127½	131
Del., Lack. & Western	161	161	160½	160½	..	161¼	162½	25
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48¾	48¾	47¾	47⅝	−1¼	47⅞	47⅝	350
Dist. & C. F., all in. paid	18¾	18¾	18	18	−½	18	18¼	2,755
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	100	100	100	100	−½	99½	100¾	280
Erie	14½	14½	14½	14½	..	14	14⅜	200
Erie 1st pf	37½	37¾	37½	37½	−1½	37¼	38	254
Erie 2d pf	20	20	20	20	..	..	..	1
General Electric	35⅜	35⅜	34⅜	34⅜	−¼	34⅜	34⅞	1,355
Great Northern pf	120	121	120	120	+2	118	122	625
Illinois Steel Company	72½	72¼	70¾	70¾	−1⅝	70½	71	400
Laclede Gas	26	26	26	26	+⅜	25½	26	300
Laclede Gas pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	−⅞	81	82½	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	72	72	72	72	..	70¼	71	10
Lake Shore	150½	150½	149½	149½	..	149⅜	150	67
Long Island	80	80	80	80	..	80	85	200
Louisville & Nashville	50¾	50¾	50	50	−1	50	50¾	4,466
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf	21	21	21	21	−½	20	21	110
Manhattan Con.	107⅞	107⅞	107	107	−⅝	106¾	107	3,825
*Metropolitan Traction	108⅜	108½	107⅞	107⅞	−⅞	108	108½	325
Michigan Central	96	96	96	96	−1½	95	96	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	..	11¼	11½	810
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	26¼	26¾	25⅞	26	−⅛	25¾	26¼	7,285
Missouri Pacific	26½	26½	25⅛	25⅛	−1¾	25¼	25½	100
Mobile & Ohio	19½	19½	19½	19½	−3	18½	20	100
*National Lead Company	25½	25½	25½	25¾	−⅜	25	30	158
*National Lead Company pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	−¾	90	90¾	250
New-Jersey Central	105½	105½	105¼	105¼	−¾	105	105¼	475
New-York Central	97⅞	97⅞	97¼	97¼	−⅝	97⅜	97¼	1
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	173½	173½	173½	173½	..	173	174½	1
N. Y., Sus. & Western	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	..	9	9⅝	200
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	24¼	24¼	24	24	−¼	23⅝	23¾	400
North American	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛	5⅜	5⅝	900
Northern Pacific	1	1¼	1	1	..	..	..	2,120
Northern Pacific, t. r.	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼	−⅛	1⅛	1¼	1,350
Northern Pacific pf	11⅜	11¾	11¼	11¾	..	..	..	25
Ontario & Western	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	..	14¼	14⅝	903
Pacific Mail	26⅜	26⅜	26¼	26¼	−⅜	26	26¼	540
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. paid	12¼	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	−⅝	11½	11⅝	2,500
P., C. C. & St. Louis	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	..	16	16⅜	73
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	..	54½	56½	2
Pullman Palace Car Company	161	161	161	161	..	159	162	100
St. Louis Southwestern	4½	4½	4½	4½	..	4½	5¼	105
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10¾	10¾	10½	10½	..	10½	11⅝	600
St. Paul & Duluth pf	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¼	..	83	90	57
St. Paul & Omaha	43	43¼	43	43	−1¼	43	43½	500
Southern Pacific	19¼	19¼	19	19	..	19	19¾	300
Southern Railway	9½	9½	9½	9½	−⅛	9¼	9⅝	140
Southern Railway pf	31	31	30½	30½	−1	30⅜	30¾	1,747
Tennessee Coal & Iron	29¼	29¼	27¾	28½	−⅞	28⅜	28½	2,950
Union Pacific	8	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	−½	7⅞	8	1,948
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5	5	5	5	−⅛	4¾	5	210
U. S. Cordage, t. r. pf	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	..	19½	20	100
*United States Leather	9	9¼	9	9	..	8¾	9⅛	1,410
*United States Leather pf	63	63⅜	62¾	62¾	−¼	62¾	63	5,000
United States Rubber	22½	22½	21¾	22	−¼	22	22¼	2,220
United States Rubber pf	79¾	79¾	77¾	77¾	−2¼	76	78½	570
Wabash	7	7	7	7	..	6¾	7	32
Wabash pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	−¼	17½	17⅝	1,170
Western Union Telegraph	85½	85½	85	85	−⅜	85	85½	1,711
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅝	10⅝	9¾	9¾	−⅝	9⅝	9⅞	7,571
Total sales								143,184

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F gen 4s	79⅝	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	59¼
5,000	79½	10,000	59
14,000	79¾	1,000	59¼
5,000	79¾	6,000	59¼
6,000	79¾	5,000s20f	97
7,000	79¾	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	
3,000	79¾	5,000	97
2,000	79¾	Mo Pac 1st, con 6s	90
4,000	79¾	5,000	
16,000	79	Missouri Pacific 3d	106
3,000	79¼	5,000	115
10,000	79	Morris & Es 7s, 1871	
5,000	79¼	1,000	140
5,000	79¼	Morris & Essex 1st	
7,000	79	1,000	140
Adjustment 4s		N Y Cent & H ext 4s	101¾
10,000	42¾	2,000	
1,000	42¾	N Y, Chi & St L 4s	103¾
17,000	42¾	1,000	
10,000	42¼	N Y & N E 1st 7s	120
5,000	42⅜	3,000	
37,000	42	N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs, small bds	130
30,000	41⅝	400	
10,000	41⅝	N Y, Ontario & West refunding 4s	88
45,000	41½	3,000	117
Austin & N W 1st	87¼	North Pac 1st 6s	
6,000	87	3,000	117
5,000	87	North Pac 3d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented	74
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925	90¼	3,000	
1,000	90¼	North Pac 3d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented	48
Brooklyn W & W Co 5s	101	3,000	
2,000	109	North Pac cons 5s	107
Cent of N J G M 5s	119½	1,000	
8,000		Northern Pacific 1st, assented	50½
Ches & Ohio con 5s	107⅜	15,000	50½
1,000	107½	10,000	50¾
2,000	108	14,000	50¾
25,000	107⅞	6,000	50¾
3,000	107⅞	3,000	50¾
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	75¾	28,000	50¾
4,000	75¾	31,000	50¾
5,000	75¼	Nor Pac, col tr notes, J P M & Co certfs	
Chi, H & Q deb 5s	100	1,000	91½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	101¾	7,000	91¼
2,000	101¾	Nor Pac & Mon 1st, Trust Co certfs	38¼
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s	89¾	10,000	38
1,000	89¾	5,000	37¾
Chi G L & C Co 1st	93¼	Oreg Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs	23
12,000	93¼	4,000	
Chi & No Pac 1st, t r	46	Oregon Short Line 6s, Trust Co certfs	112½
19,000	46	1,000	112½
Chi, R I & Pac ext 5s	86	Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs	67
5,000	104¾	14,000	
3,000	105	People's G & C, Chi, 1st cons 6s	99
1,000	104¾	5,000	
4,000	118	Peo & Eastern 1st	75½
Col Coal & Iron 6s	99	2,000	
9,000	99	Phil & Reading 3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, 1st inst paid	16⅛
Col, H V & Tol 5s	86	21,000	16
2,000	86	2,000	
Col, H V & T G M 6s	87	Phil & Reading gen 4s, Trust Co certfs, stamped, assented	79¾
1,000	88	1,000	79¾
1,000	88¾	1,000	79½
5,000		6,000	79¾
Col, H V & Tol 5s	86	10,000	
2,000	86	Trust Co certfs, unstamped, assented	91⅞
Del & Hudson 1st, Penn Div	143⅛	21,000	
1,000		Pitts & West 1st	72
East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s	91¾	5,000	
5,000		Rich & Danville 6s	119½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	100⅝	1,000	
3,000		Rich & Danville 6s	120
Erie gen lien 3-4s	66¼	6,000	
3,000	66	Rio Grande West 1st	76¼
7,000		1,000	76
Erie 4s prior bds	95	2,000	
5,000	92¾	St Jo & Grand 1st 1st, Trust Co certfs	44
Galv. H & H 5s	83¼	15,000	
10,000		St L & S F con 4s	34
Ken Cent 1st 4s	90	10,000	34½
2,000		St L & S F 2d, Class C	34
Knox & Ohio 1st	115	1,000	103¾
1,000		St L & S F 2d, Class C	115¼
Laclede Gas L Co of St Louis 1st 6s	93	7,000s3	
9,000	92¾	St L Southwestern 1st	71
3,000		5,000	
L Erie & West 1st 5s	87	St Paul, M & M, 1st con 6s	123½
5,000s20f	117	10,000	
L Erie & W 2d 5s	102½	Scioto Val & N E 4s	83¼
5,000		1,000	102
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st	102	South Pac of Cal 5s, con	90¾
1,000	102	8,000	90¾
11,000s20f	108	5,000	
Louis & Nash, Pens & Atl 1st	100	Southern Ry 1st 5s	92¾
13,000	99½	25,000	92¾
5,000		4,000	92¾
Louis, N A & Chi cons	109½	2,000	89¾
12,000	109½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
3,000	119¼	2,000	105
Metropolitan Elev 1st	119¼	Tol & O C 5s, Western Div	105
5,000		3,000	105
Metropolitan Elev 2d	105	Union Pac 1st, 1896	106
5,000		2,000	
Mexican Int 1st 4s	75¾	Union Pac 1st, 1898	107
10,000	117¼	5,000	
Mich Cent cons 7s	104	Union Pac ext S F 8s	94
1,000		2,000	
Mil & N 1st, 1910, Main Line	117¼	U P, Den & Gulf 1st	38
1,000		4,000	
Mil & St Paul, I & D Ext	131½	U Pac, Lin & Col 1st	35
2,000		5,000	
Iowa & Minn Div	126	U S Leather Co 6s	110½
1,000		4,000	
Minn & St L con 5s	100½	Wabash R R 2d	75½
5,000		12,000	
Mo, Kan & East 1st	92	Wabash deb, Series B	26
1,000		5,000	
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	86	West Shore gtd 4s	105¾
2,000	85¾	2,000	
8,000	86	Registered	105
2,000	85¾	500	
22,000	78½	West N Y & Penn inc	14
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s		2,000	
2,000			
Total sales			$1,099,400

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 51⅝; St. Paul, ⅝, to 79½; Reading, ¼, to 6¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 15⅛. Advanced—Erie first preferred, ½, to 39½. Canadian Pacific sold at 61⅝. Erie at 14⅞. Illinois Central at 99⅛, and New-York Central at 100½. British consols advanced ¼, to 111 13-16 for money and 111⅞ for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £498,634 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 59.70 per cent., is now 59.02 per cent., as compared with a decline from 67.55 per cent. to 65.58 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

PARIS, May 7.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 9,225,000f. in gold and an increase of 3,750,000f. in silver.

BERLIN, May 7.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 42½ pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 37½ pfennigs for 90-day bills.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	183	186
Alt. & T. H. 55	60	80
Am. Coal	116	125
Am. C. Oil	13⅝	14
Am. Express	112	115
Ann Arbor	9½	11
Am. T. & C.	94	97
At. & Pac.	⅝	½
B. & O. S. W. pf	3	8
Bos. A.L. pf.	102	104
*Brook. R. T.	28⅞	24½
Bruns'k Co.	⅝	¾
B. C. R. & N.	70	..
Can. Pac.	59	60¼
Ced. F. & M.	9	pf. 50
Chi. & Alt.	157½	160
C. & E. Ill.	41	43
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..	..
C. & N. W. pf	148	..
C., C. C. & St. L. pf	84	85
C., M. & St. P. pf	127¾	128½
Cleve. & P.	164	100
C. & P. & L. D. pf	..	..
C. & H. C.	2½	3
C., H. V. & T. pf	50	60
Com. Cable	.150	..
Con. Coal	30	40
Den. & R. G.	12¾	13¾
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	7	8
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	50	..
*D.,S.S. & A. pf	5½	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf	10¼	12
Erie 1st & 2d	60	61
E. & T. H.	30½	32
Ev. & T. H. pf	44	50
F. & P. M.	16	20
F. & P. M. pf	40	50
G. B. & W., t. r.	..	½
Gimestake	31	..
H. & Texas	2½	3
Ill. Central	96½	98
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	21
Int. C. & I.	25	30
Iowa Cent.	8¾	9¼
Iowa C. pf.	35½	36½
Kan. & T.	6	9½
K. & D. M.	2½	4
K. & D. M. pf	13¼	15¾
Kso. & W.	..	35
L. E. & W.	17¾	18¼
L. N.A. & C.	8½	9¼
L., St. L. & T.	..	½
M. Coal R.	107½	..
Mah. C.R.	107½	..
Man. Beach.	11	13

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Refs	124¼	124¼	122⅞	123	12,400
Am. Tobacco	66	66⅞	65⅜	65⅝	5,110
Am. Cotton Oil	14	14	14	14	40
At., Top. & S. F.	15¼	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	1,290
Balt. & Ohio	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	200
Chicago Gas	69⅝	69⅝	68⅝	68¾	1,120
C. R. I. & Pac.	70⅞	71	69⅞	70	2,900
Chi., Bur. & Q.	80⅜	80⅝	79	79½	5,450
C., M. & St. P.	77⅞	77¾	77¼	77¼	9,220
Col. Fuel & Iron	29¼	29½	29¼	29½	50
Cent. of N. J.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅛	105⅛	10
Dist. & Cattle F.	18½	18½	18	18	850
Gen. Electric	35¼	35¼	34¾	34¾	460
Louis. & Nash.	50¾	50¾	50	50	1,970
Manhattan	107¼	107¾	106¾	106¾	60
Mo. Pacific	26⅞	26⅞	25½	25½	2,140
N. Y., Ont. & W.	14½	14½	14½	14½	10
Nor. Pac. pf.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	20
Phil. & Read.	12¼	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	960
Pacific Mail	26¾	26¾	26½	26½	70
Southern Ry.	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	20
Southern Ry. pf.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	10
Tenn. Coal & I.	29¼	29¼	27⅞	28¼	460
Union Pacific	8	8	8	8	180
U. S. Cordage	5	5	5	5	60
U. S. Leather pf.	63	63½	62⅞	63	500
Total sales					45,370

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	$20,000
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	42½	42½	41¾	41¾	22,000
Mo., K. & T. 1st	86	86	85⅝	85⅝	9,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	59	59	59	59	5,000
Total sales					$56,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Best & Belcher	.90	.90	.90	.90	100
Crown Point	.60	.60	.60	.60	100
Comstock	.07	.07	.07	.07	2,000
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	120
Gould & Curry	.78	.78	.78	.78	200
Kings. & Pem.	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Leadville	.13	.13	.13	.13	1,500
Mount Rosa	.09	.09	.09	.09	1,500
Mexican	.60	.60	.60	.60	200
Portland	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.45	100
Sierra Nevada	.80	.80	.80	.80	100
Victor	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	100
Total sales					6,120

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
July option	62½	64⅞	62⅝	64	1,669,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were irregular. The 4s of 1925 declined ½, while the 5s of 1904 advanced ⅛, and the 4s, 1907, coupon, ¼. The sales were $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 117⅝; $500 4s,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. **42 Wall St.**

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus $1,900,000. **191 Broadway.**

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds,
First, Second, and Third
Preference Income Bonds,
Deferred Income Bonds,
Stock,
and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor,

New-York, Philadelphia, and London,
May 6th, 1896.

A decree of foreclosure and sale of the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company having been entered, all holders of securities of the above issues not heretofore deposited under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated December 14, 1895, are hereby notified that they may still deposit same with us, at either of our offices, as provided in said plan and agreement, up to May 21, 1896.

The first installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds;

$2.50 per share on Stock.

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such Income Bonds and Stock, must be paid at the time of deposit, with interest at 6 per cent. from January 10, 1896. After May 21 a penalty of $20.00 per $1,000 First, Second, or Third Preference Income Bond;

$1.00 per share of Stock;

50c. per $1,000 Deferred Income Bond, will be exacted.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
REORGANIZATION.

Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway Company.

Terminal Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds

23 Wall Street, New-York, May 7, 1896.

A basis of settlement has been arrived at with the holders of over 90 per cent. in amount of the above described bonds, under which they are to receive in exchange therefor under the Northern Pacific Reorganization Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896, Certificates entitling them to

50 per cent. of the principal of their bonds in the reorganized Northern Pacific General Lien 3 per cent. bonds, bearing interest from January 1st, 1897,

50 per cent. of the principal of their bonds in the reorganized Northern Pacific Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.

All holders of Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company terminal bonds desiring to avail of the above-described arrangement are notified to deposit same (with all unpaid coupons attached) at either of our offices not later than May 26th. Deposits after that date, if received at all, will be subject to such terms and conditions as we may determine.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

TO THE HOLDERS OF Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Deposited under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin,
May 5, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, notice is hereby given that an installment of

$3.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and $5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,

on account of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on May 26, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates or receipts must be presented so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM,
Union Pacific Railroad Company
First Mortgage Coupons.

Boston, May 7, 1896.

Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court, the coupons due July 1, 1895, (thirty dollars each,) from Union Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds, together with the interest accrued thereon while payment has been in default, (one dollar and fifty-four cents per coupon,) in all thirty-one dollars and fifty-four cents, will be paid at the office of the **UNION TRUST CO.**, No. 80 Broadway, New-York City, or at the office of the undersigned, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston, on and after Friday, May 8, 1896, on the presentation of such coupons.

JAMES G. HARRIS,
Treasurer for the Receivers.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

POWER, COLUMBUS AV., CORNER 85TH ST., has millions to loan on business property or private dwellings at 4 to 4½ per cent.; 60 per cent. valuations; call at once.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,969 Broadway 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, May 7, 1896.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected as Directors:

M. J. Adrian, George Rothmann, Charles L. Adrian, B. G. Amend, S. Bergmann, A. Dooper, Solomon Mehrbach, George Storm, John Schnugg, Henry Weller, Daniel Wetterau, C. Wynen.

At the following meeting of the Directors they re-elected Mr. M. J. Adrian President and Mr. George Rothmann Vice President.

CHARLES L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 23, 1896.

The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY the 19th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 29th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 20th.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING NOTICE.
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'WAY CO.,
45 Wall St., New-York, April 11, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of any other business that may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the general office of the company in Parsons, Kan., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of May, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. Stock transfer books will be closed from the afternoon of April 18 until the morning of May 22, next.

C. G. HEDGE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company for the election of Trustees and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 55 Liberty St., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 21, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

DWIGHT A. JONES, Secretary.

Dated New-York, May 6, 1896.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill., May 6th, 1896.

Notice.—A quarterly dividend of Two Dollars per share has this day been declared on the preferred and common stock of this company, payable on the first day of June next to stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the eleventh instant.

The dividend warrants registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the company's agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT relative to the new East River Bridge, authorized to be constructed by Chapter 789 of the Laws of 1895, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the East River between the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn," and to authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York to convey certain lands to the Commissioners appointed under said act for the construction of said bridge.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, May 11th, 1896, at 2:30 P. M.—Dated City Hall, New-York, May 1st, 1896.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT in relation to the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Parks in the City of New-York over certain streets in said city.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, May 9th, 1896, at 12:30 P. M.—Dated City Hall, New-York, May 5th, 1896.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT for the protection of the public parks of the City of New-York.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, May 9th, 1896, at 12:30 P. M.—Dated City Hall, New-York, May 5th, 1896.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT for the relief of Edward B. Kinney.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, May 9th, 1896, at 12:30 P. M.—Dated City Hall, New-York, May 1st, 1896.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING REGISTERED Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes.—Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., April 27, 1896.—Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this department until 2 P. M., on Wednesday, the 20th of May, 1896, for furnishing such Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes as may be ordered for the use of the Department, Postmasters, and the Postal Service during a period of one year, beginning on the 1st day of July, 1896. Proposals must be made on the blank forms provided by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes, and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above specified for the receipt thereof, otherwise they will not be considered. Blank forms of proposals, with full specifications, and samples of the envelopes, will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

WM. L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER, FORT HAMILton, N. Y., May 5th, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, May 25th, 1896, and then opened, for construction of a Quartermaster's stable and a wagon shed, including plumbing in stable. Government reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids or any part thereof. Full information can be obtained on application to Lieut. ALBERT TODD, Qr. Mr.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—An attachment for $2,568 has been issued against E. & G. Friend & Co., wholesale dealers in leaf tobacco at 129 Maiden Lane, who failed a few days ago, in favor of the Esberg-Bachman Leaf Tobacco Company of San Francisco and New-York. It was obtained on the allegation that the firm purchased twenty-five bales of Havana tobacco from the company on the representation of Leonard Friend, one of the partners, that the firm was worth $150,000 over liabilities of $30,000. The goods were delivered on April 30, and the firm transferred all its assets the next day and failed with total liabilities of $200,000. The tobacco, it is alleged, was immediately shipped to Troy, N. Y., and sold for cash to William Fitzpatrick for $2,751, Leonard Friend receiving the money. When the tobacco was taken out of the warehouse the company paid the duty on it, $945. Mr. Friend having promised, it is alleged, to give a check for the amount at once and a good note for the tobacco; but he did not do so.

—Montague M. Smith of Montague M. Smith & Campbell, cloak manufacturers at 450 Broadway, made an assignment for the firm yesterday to James W. Ferguson, giving four preferences for $56,000. Eliza B. Campbell, the other partner, resides at Walkill, N. Y., and did not sign the deed. Horwitz & Hershfield got out an attachment for $1,457, and Herman Joseph, Goldsmith & Doherty, and Gruber & Bonynge filed writs of replevin with the Coroner, the claims of the creditors represented by them aggregating about $2,500.

—George B. McClellan has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for James M. Waterbury and Chauncey Marshall, who composed the firm of L. Waterbury & Co., cordage manufacturers of 135 Front Street. He was appointed by both Judges Pryor of the Supreme Court and O'Dwyer of the City Court on the applications of out-of-town banks having claims for $56,000. All the assets of the firm of L. Waterbury & Co. were transferred two or three years ago to the Waterbury & Marshall Company.

—The Sioux City Nursery and Seed Company, one of the largest institutions of the kind in the West, has failed for $50,000, with assets probably twice that amount. Slow collections is given as the cause. The Sioux City National Bank last night attached for $26,000, and the Sioux City Safe Deposit and Trust Company for $4,000.

—A receiver has been appointed for Rogers & Merford, wholesale grocers of Bridgeport, Conn. A year ago they claimed assets of $205,000; liabilities, $102,000. Besides the firm assets, the partners had $95,000 individually in real estate. They operate creameries at Mill River and Lenox, Mass.

—Execution has been issued on notes for more than $31,000 against the firm of Henry S. Wilson's Sons, dealers in paper, Third Street, above Market, Philadelphia. The notes were all in favor of persons who had money in the business. None of the trade creditors will be preferred.

—An execution for $2,757 has been received by the Sheriff against Gottlieb Hubner, who kept a restaurant and a liquor saloon at 5 Water Street, in favor of the executors of the estate of Rufus Story for rent.

—Isaac Marks has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for John De P. Toler of the Mutual Paper Box Company, late at 394 Bowery, on the application of Henry Rogers and William Parkin, trustees.

—Herman Joseph obtained a judgment against Bernard Rabrowsky, dealer in dry goods and millinery at Mount Vernon, N. Y., on April 16 for $1,557 for goods sold by Maurice Cohn.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the effects of Alfred H. Seyd & Co., jewelers at 3 Union Square, on a claim for $400, realizing about $200.

Phillips's New Business Directory.

The twenty-sixth volume in the annual series of Phillips's Business Directory of New-York City has just been issued for 1896. It contains 1,200 pages. The index at the beginning of this useful book is so well arranged that any name can be found at a glance. The work is published by W. Phillips & Co. of 81 Nassau Street, this city.

WATCHING FOR "FAKE" HOTELS.

Deputy Excise Commissioner Hilliard Has Instructed His Agents.

Deputy State Excise Commissioner George Hilliard said yesterday that he was opposed to "fake" hotels, which he considered to be in evasion of the law.

"I have instructed the agents to be careful and not to report favorably on 'fake' hotels," said Commissioner Hilliard. "I think that a hotel, to be a hotel, ought to have at least ten real rooms, which ought to be ten feet by ten feet, at least, and if a large room is partitioned into small ones the partitions ought to reach clear up to the ceiling, and each room ought to have a window in it, if possible; but I know that is not always possible. While I have not given the agents any positive instructions about the details of their work, I have told them to use their best judgment, and not let in any 'fake' places. This naturally gives these men the opportunity to use discretion. They are responsible to the law if they do not do what is right. I hold that all places that are designated as hotels in their applications for certificates must have regular sleeping and eating facilities. If a citizen goes into a place designated as a hotel and asks for a chop or a steak or a bill of fare, and does not get what he calls for, he can make a complaint against the place, and if the complaint proves to be well founded he can have the license revoked.

"But, after all," continued Mr. Hilliard; "it is not for me to decide what is a hotel under the Raines law. That is a matter for the Corporation Counsel to decide, and the Building and Fire Departments are to see that the laws relating to hotels are complied with. I have not asked these departments to take any action in this matter, but I suppose they will. We are enforcing the law according to our best judgment and the means at hand. We are particular in seeing that no places are licensed within 200 feet of a church or schoolhouse, except such places as are exempt by law from this prohibition."

The Commissioner also said that the special agents appointed would have to undergo a civil service examination, but it would be non-competitive, in reference to the case of Abraham Lewis, who, it was charged, was indicted for perjury some time ago, he said that he could not tell whether this man would be retained. He held that this matter was for State Commissioner Lyman to determine, as he had made the appointment.

Deputy Commissioner Hilliard admitted that he had read some pretty severe things against some of the men who had been assigned to his office, and he had called two of them before him and asked for an explanation. They had solemnly denied the truth of the charges, and he had not made any further investigation, as he was satisfied with the denials. Lewis, who was charged with having committed perjury, told him, so Mr. Hilliard said, that some years ago he had got into undeserved trouble, but that the matter had been cleared up, and the indictment had either been quashed or he had been acquitted, he did not quite remember which. Mr. Hilliard added that he had never held office before in his life, and he proposed to do his duty and enforce the law to the best of his ability.

The State Commissioner of Excise has leased up room in the basement of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, at an annual rental of $1,000, in which to store the records of the old Excise Commission of New-York. These records weigh thirty tons.

BILLS APPROVED BY MAYOR.

Bonds for City College Site and Other Measures Favored.

Among the bills set down for a public hearing before Mayor Strong yesterday was the measure authorizing the Controller to sell bonds at a rate as high as 4 per cent., if necessary, to pay for the new grounds and buildings of the College of the City of New-York. Gen. A. P. Ketcham and Gen. Alexander S. Webb advocated the approval of the bill.

Mayor Strong expressed the opinion that the people would readily take the bonds at 3½ per cent., and gave the measure his approval.

Another bill that was before the Mayor gave the Sinking Fund Commissioners authority to sell or appropriate for any public purpose the site of the old College of the City of New-York. Ex-Judge Hall, in opposing this bill, said it was the clear object of the measure to place the old site under control of the Sinking Fund, so that it might be used for the new Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. This, he declared, would be bad faith, as many people had bought property in East Twenty-third Street on an assurance given last year that the old college site would be thrown on the market and sold, and that the money so obtained could be applied to the purchase of the land for the new college buildings.

Ex-Judge Hall said his clients did not want an armory at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. The section named East Twenty-third Street developed into a business centre. He also said there was property within three blocks of the site that could be had for an armory for one-half less than the old site would bring if offered at public sale.

Charles S. Lydecker, President of the alumni of the college, said there were no transfers of real estate to bear out the statements of ex-Judge Hall.

The Mayor, after the hearing, decided to return the bill to the Governor with his approval.

An important bill approved by the Mayor was that providing for the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the increase of the city's water supply. There was no one to speak either for or against the measure, but the Mayor signed it, because he is anxious that the water supply to the lower end of the city shall be increased.

Chief Engineer Birdsall, when asked about the plans of the Public Works Department on this matter, said he would ask for $500,000 from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, just as soon as the Governor signs the bill. Mr. Birdsall also said that he intends laying two watermains under Fifth Avenue, from Eighty-first Street to Washington Square, and thence, turning east, the line will extend down one of the east side avenues and streets to Chambers Street.

Another bill approved by the Mayor was that exempting the Home for Infirm and Aged Hebrews from back assessments and taxes, amounting to $7,065.

Mayor Strong also gave a public hearing yesterday, on the bill creating a vaccine laboratory and an ambulance station at the foot of East Sixteenth Street. The proposition is to have the station adjacent to the new Hospital for Contagious Diseases. The Mayor approved the bill.

THE ENGINEER CORPS CRIPPLED.

There Will Be Many Vacancies and Few to Fill Them.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—There are twenty-two commissions vacant in the grade of Assistant Engineer of the Navy, and by July 1 there will be three retirements—that of Chief Engineer Jackson McElmell, for age, and of Chief Engineer James W. Thomson and G. F. Kutz, for forty years' service. McElmell is President of the Naval Examining Board in Philadelphia, which passes on the qualifications of engineer officers for promotion. Thomson is an Inspector of machinery on the Wadsworths building at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, and Chief Engineer Kutz, on duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard, is the senior officer of his corps.

There will probably be one or two retirements also by July 1, on account of disability so that there is every likelihood of there being by that date twenty-six or twenty-seven vacancies in the Engineer Corps of the Navy. There are, toward filling these places, twelve cadets in this year's graduating class at the Naval Academy, who will be appointed assistant engineers, provided they pass the examinations. If all these young men pass there will remain thirteen vacancies in the corps. This large number of vacancies seriously hampers the work of the corps. Plans for machinery and for changes in the engine and boiler rooms of ships of war are delayed; officers attached to ships are overworked and it is always a difficult matter to arrange the duties of the officers so as to have all the work devolving upon engineer officers performed promptly and efficiently. Commodore Melville has repeatedly suggested methods of relieving the corps of the present embarrassing conditions, but, for one reason or another, nothing has been accomplished. With the completion of new ships, there is greater demand for engineer officers for engine-room duty, while the continued building of these vessels calls for the services of engineers in the drafting rooms of the department and at the shipyards as inspectors. With these increasing demands upon the time of the engineers, and the growing vacancies in the corps, it is a momentous question how soon the branch will be crippled to the verge of incapacity.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SPECULATION MORE ACTIVE AND GRAIN PRICES HIGHER.

Influenced by the West and Bullish Crop Reports—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Higher and Quiet—Oats Dull and Firmer—Provisions Quiet and Easier—Cotton Less Active and Lower—Coffee More Active and Steady.

There was an increase in the speculative demand for grain, with prices considerably higher through bullish crop reports and better Western markets, while local scalpers were also quite active. Provisions were easier and in light demand. Cotton was less active and a trifle lower. Coffee was steady and more active, with a better close.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	25 @ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35¾@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.40 @ 3.65
Cotton, middling uplands	8¾@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania, X..	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	9.00 @10.00
Lard, Western steam	5.05 @ ..
Beef, family	9.50 @11.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15½@ 16
Sugar, granulated	5⅝@ 5¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	14 @ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7½@ 8¾
Copper, lake	10¾@ ..
Lead	3.05 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were active and excited, with prices higher with the West, together with bullish crop news, firmer late cables, and free covering West and here, with trading mainly switching between May, July, and September; closing firm at ¾@1¼c advance; 1,245 milverises on contract were 150,000 bushels....Spot was 1c higher and in moderate demand; sales, 28,000 bushels, including 20,000 bushels ungraded Spring, on private terms, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 Northern at ½c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at close: No. 2 red, to arrive, at 5½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4c over May, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 2¾c over May price, to arrive....Clearances hence, 36,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 41,030 bushels; receipts, 202,725 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 399,257 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active, and closed firm at ⅝@¾c advance, following wheat and the West, with local shorts covering.... Spot was ½c higher, and in light demand; sales, 39,000 bushels, including 26,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, at export, at ½c over May, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 9,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 35¼c, elevator; 2,000 bushels No. 2 white at 38c, elevator; 1,000 bushels rejected at 34c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels steamer yellow at 35½c, elevator....Receipts, 242,050 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 554,550 bushels....Clearances hence, 195,188 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 331,142 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and firm at ⅝c advance, as influenced by corn and the West.... Spot were less active and firm at ¼@½c advance. Shippers took 10,000 bushels No. 2 white, clipped, at 27½c, free on board; 10,000 bushels do at 28c, afloat, and 10,000 bushels white, vy private terms....Sales, 90,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 26c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 24¾c; No. 2 white, clipped, 26½c; No. 3 white, clipped, 26c; No. 2 mixed, 25c; No. 3 mixed, 24c; rejected white, 23¾c; rejected mixed, 22½c; No. 2 Chicago, 26c; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 26@28c for 50,000 bushels....Receipts, 126,000 bushels; exports, 205,591 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	1,565,000	68⅝@70 1-16	70
June	70,000	69 @70⅛	70⅛
July	3,445,000	68⅝@70⅝	70⅛
August		@..	70
September	1,020,000	69¼@70⅝	70⅝
December	80,000	70¾@72	72
Total	6,180,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	80,000	35¼@35⅝	35⅝
June	10,000	35¼@35⅞	35¾
July	155,000	36 1-16@36⅜	36⅜
September	50,000	37 @37½	37½
Total	295,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	15,000	24¼@24⅝	24⅝
No. 2 White—		@..	24⅝
May		@..	25⅝
Total	15,000		

FLOUR—Demand only moderate, with prices shaded a trifle....Sales, 12,250 bbls, including City trade, 4,200 bbls patents, 3,000 bbls clear, 500 bbls fine, and 125 bbls extra, at old prices; 600 sacks Spring super at $1.75, 750 bbls bakers' extra at $3, 1,750 bbls Spring patents on private terms, 300 bbls No. 1 Winter at $2.95, 750 bbls straights at $3.50@$3.60, and 150 bbls super at $2.30....Arrivals, 12,630 bbls and 21,053 sacks; exports, 4,695 bbls and 14,898 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 22,480 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and firm at $2.50@$2.85.

RYE—State nominal at 46c; Western, 44@44½c.

CORN PRODUCTS—Less active and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; hits, 2c, $2@$2.10; chops, 60@62½c; coarse meal, 71c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.10@$3.60; ground, $2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—Quiet and firm. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 57½@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was little variation to the market, its tone rather steady, although the movement had not enlarged, with hanging back still by the exporters, and no Western or Eastern consuming interest disposed to buy more than occasional small lots. At the same time there was no pressure from sellers. Crude in barrels had 21c bid, while 21½c was asked. Prime yellow was sold at 25¼c for 500 bbls, in part for export. White was quoted at 27½@28c. There was nothing new from the South....LINSEED had a moderate jobbing demand; American at 40c, boiled at 43c, Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was slow; quoted at 50c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, May 7.—Oil closed at $1.22, the only quotation; Standard's price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The tone was slack, but the variations in prices were light, the tendency rather easier, with declines for the day of 7½ points for pork, 2½ points for lard, and in part 5 points for bacon, through restricted speculation, continued tame export demand, and a steady fair run of hogs exceeding those of last year at this time.

LARD—The West was firmer by 2½ points at the opening, followed by a reaction of 7½ points, with the close about 2½ points under Wednesday, through continued indifference of exporters, while the receipts of hogs were slightly exceeding the estimates. May there closed at 4.77½c nominal; July was at 4.82½@4.90c, closing at 4.82½@4.85c; September at 4.97½@5.05c, closing at 5c. Here there was a light local demand for cash, and 310 tcs sold at 5.05c; May option nominal; 5.02c. City steam was easier; sales of 40 tcs at 4.40c, and 150 tcs at 4.45c. Refined was quiet; Continent at 5.30c, South American at 5.75c, and Brazil kegs at 6.85c. Compound at 4¼@4½c, as to quality.

PORK—The West was down 10@15c, but reacted 5c, although the speculation was slack. May there closed at $7.90; July was at $7.90@$8.05, closing at $7.97½; September at $8.10@$8.22½, closing at $8.15....Here there was a dull export demand, with 100 bbls mess taken....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50 for old and $10 for new; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $11.25@$12.25.

CUTMEATS—Trading in city meats was slack, while prices were generally steadily held....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4½c; 10-lb average, 4¾@4¾c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c.

BACON—The short-rib trading at the West was light, with prices easy, with May closing at 4.20c nominal; July was at 4.22½@4.27½c, closing at 4.25c asked; September at 4.35@4.42½c, closing at 4.32½c bid.

BEEF—Exporters were moderate buyers at steady prices....Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.50@$11; extra mess, in barrels, $7@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $14@$15.50.

BEEF HAMS—Trading was light at barely steady figures; $14 was quoted at the West and $14.50@$15 here.

HOGS—Were firmer on light average....Bacon at 4¾c; 180 lb at 4¾c, 160 lb at 5c, 140 lb at 5c, 120 lb at 5¼c; pigs at 5¼c; receipts at the West, 61,363 head; same time last year, 46,105 head. Chicago—Receipts, 29,000 head; weak; 5c lower; $3.20@$3.75; left over, 2,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,312 head; opened strong; closed easy; $3@$3.60. St. Louis—Receipts, 8,107 head; higher; $3.20@$3.50. Omaha—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady to easy; $3.20@$3.40. Kansas City—Receipts, 9,000 head; $3.10@$3.40. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; active; $3.55@$3.65.

TALLOW—There were further sales of 300 hhds for France at 3 5-16c, and 205 hhds to the home trade at 3 5-16c. The business for France reaches about 800 hhds for the week. For country-made moderate home demands at 3¼@3¾c for good and prime.

STEARINE—In oleostearine unimportant trading and a nominal situation at 4¾c. For lard stearine a dull market at 5¼@5¾c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active through foreign selling, while local shorts bought freely, and the close showed unchanged prices to 10 points' advance. Havre was irregular and unchanged to 1c decline, and Hamburg quiet at ⅜@½ pfennig loss....Spot Rio was firmer and quiet at 14c for No. 7; sales, 400 bags No. 7 at 14c, and 1,000 bags Savanilla on private terms....Opening Call 11 A. M.—May, 4,500 bags at 12.90c; July, 250 bags at 12.50c; total, 4,750 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 500 bags at 12.95c, 5,500 bags at 13c; July, 1,000 bags at 12.55c; September, 250 bags at 11.60c; October, 750 bags at 11.25c; December, 500 bags at 10.90c; total, 8,500 bags. Exchange—40 points paid to exchange 250 bags July for May; 90 points paid to exchange 1,500 bags March for September; 45 points paid to exchange 250 bags July for May; total for day, 17,250 bags....Closing Prices—January, 10.70@10.80c; February, 10.65@10.75c; March, 10.60@10.70c; April, 10.55@10.65c; May, 13@13.05c; June, 12.75@12.80c; July, 12.50@12.55c; August, 12@12.10c; September, 11.60@11.65c; October, 11.20@11.25c; November, 11@11.10c; December, 10.80@10.90c.

COTTON.

Contracts were less active and generally steady at 2@4 points' decline, with trading confined to local scalpers, and Liverpool steady at ½@1 point's decline....Spot was dull and unchanged; sales, 196 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8⅝c; middling uplands, 8⅝c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
May	8.11@8.12	8.14	8.08	2,200
June	8.12@ ..	8.15	8.11	8,000
July	8.09@8.10	8.12	8.07	11,900
August	8.11@ ..	8.14	8.07	42,900
September	7.58@7.60	7.61	7.58	2,200
October	7.38@7.39	7.41	7.38	8,800
November	7.25@7.26	7.28	7.25	6,600
December	7.25@7.26	7.28	7.25	8,900
January	7.28@7.29	7.31	7.28	1,900
February	7.32@7.34	7.34	7.32	1,000
March	7.35@7.38	..	..	....
Total				95,400

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 4,517 bales, against 4,108 bales same day last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Jobbing trade in domestic marrow was rather light, and an exporter filled an order for choice stock at $1.35. Medium were quiet at $1.17½, and choice pea declined to $1.15, and were slow. Shippers took further lots of red kidney at $1.10. Turtle soup and yellow eye dull, but steady. Green peas unchanged. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.35; do, medium, $1.17½; do, pea, $1.15; do, red kidney, $1.10@$1.20; do, turtle soup, $1.25; do, yellow eye, $1.20@$1.25; do, lima, California, $1.85; do, foreign, pea, old, 85@90c; do, foreign, medium, old, 75@ 85c; green peas, barrels, 77½c; do, bags, 70@ 72½c; do, Canada, 72½@75c.

BUTTER—Receipts moderate; demand fair; steady....Western creamery, 11@16c; extra, 16c; State dairy, 8@15½c; Western imitation creamery, 9½@12c; do, factory, 9@10c.

CHEESE—Moderate demand; held unchanged....State, full cream, new, large, 7@8¾c; do, old, 5@9¼c; do, small, new, 8@8¾c; do, old, 4½@10c; part skims, new, 2@6c; do, old, 3@4½c; full skims, 2@2¼c.

EGGS—Supply more than ample; average qualities freely offered....Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, 10½@11c; Western, 9@10½c; Southern, 7@8½c.

FRUITS—FRESH—The few lots of apples arriving are meeting a fair demand, and fancy fruit is bringing quite extreme prices. Common goods moving slowly. Strawberries are in large supply to-day, but meeting a fairly active demand, and prices showed some improvement. Norfolk berries were sold mostly at 11@12c, a few lots of choice reaching 13@14c, but the latter price rather exceptional. North Carolina receipts were in very irregular condition, sales being as low as 10@12c, with the lots of extra fancy bringing a slight premium, and some very poor ranging down to 6c. Charleston receipts brought 12@ 15c generally, but a few extra fine were placed at a premium. Southern receipts coming to arrive from the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland; hardly enough to establish values as yet, but some sales reported at about 15@ 18c, for Maryland lots. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $3@$4; Greenings and golden pippin, do, Russet, Roxbury, $2.50@$3.25; do, Golden, $2.50@$2.75; inferior fruit, $1.50@$2; strawberries, Eastern Shore, per quart, 12@15c; Norfolk, 9@ 14c; North Carolina, prime

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Notable Sale on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Mr. J. B. Ketcham has sold for Frank Hardy and Emily R. Caldwell the five four-story brick flats with stores 54 to 62 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 125 by 100.11, at $300,000, to Henry M. Denton, who gives in part payment the three five-story brick flats, with stores, 1,457 to 1,461 Amsterdam Avenue, 75.6 by 100. Mr. Denton owns the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, 100 b, 150.

Mr. F. Zittel has sold for Andrew McLean, to Albert Bellamy, the four-story dwelling, 68 West Sixty-ninth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.5.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Thomas P Hornsey, six lots on the east side of West End Avenue, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets, to a builder for improvement.

Messrs. Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Morris Simon, to Feinberg & Polstein, at $13,750, the four-story brick building, 200 Seventh Street, 25 by 91. The purchasers will erect a six-story tenement on the lot.

Mr. Abraham Wolff has sold the six-story brick building, 10 Chatham Square, 20 by 80 by 19.10 by 30, which was bought by him in December, 1886, at the reported price of $80,000.

A hitch is reported in the matter of the lease to Sherry, of the Brokaw property at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. No contract has, as yet, been signed in the matter.

Messrs. Tim & Co. have established a branch office at the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Ninety-first Street.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold Richard C. Lyons, at $2,700, Rose 19, at the northerly junction of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Fulton and Crescent Avenues, 20.4 by 150 by 72.4 by 158.6; to David MacFall, at $1,200, he sold the triangular lot at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Crescent Avenue, 17 by 107.10 by 88.4; to Walter Grant, at $775, he sold the lot adjoining on One Hundred and Eighty-Seventh Street, 25 by 88.4 by 20.6 on Crescent Avenue by 15.8 by 100; to M. Hess at $725 each, he sold the two lots adjoining on the street, each 25 by 100; to Samuel Cohen, at $1,20 0each, he sold the two plots, each 33 by 150, on the west side of Mapes Avenue, about 555 feet north of Samuel Street.

Mr. Henry W. Donald of R. V. Harnett & Co. sold under foreclosure the plaintiff, E. Fleitman, at $28,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling, 7 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 137 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100.8½.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. sold under foreclosure to Henry Hillmann, at $26,600, the five-story brick tenement, with store, at the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 24.11 by 100.

Mr. R M. Montgomery sold under foreclosure to the plaintiffs, the New-York Life Insurance Company, the five-story brick flat, with store, 2,192 Seventh Avenue, west side, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 25 by 75.

In the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange Mr. Peter P. Meyer sold in partition to Nathan Zeman, at $10,000, the four-story and basement brownstone building, with store, 57 Fulton Street, 24.6 by 64.3 by 24.7¼ by 61.9; to the same purchaser, at $6,900, he sold the four-story and basement brick flat, with two stores, 382 and 384 Grand Street, Brooklyn, between Rodney Street and Marcy Avenue, 25.3 by 77.

No sales at auction are set down for today.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Webster Avenue, east side, 276.10 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, for four three-story frame tenements, by Catherine E. Hart of 116 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owner; cost, $16,000.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 344.2 feet south of Sommer Place, for a three-story brick tenement and store, by Theresa Saporito, owner; cost, $5,000.

No. 1,637 Bathgate Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, by Edward J. and Mary A. Alliger of 1,633 Bathgate Avenue, owners; cost, $5,500.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, by Frederick Brandt of 419 East Eighty-fourth Street, owner; cost not given.

No. 849 Tenth Avenue, by Ashforth & Co. for 1,500 Broadway, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $1,500.

No. 119 West Twenty-sixth Street, by John G. Morris of 347 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick tenement; cost, $16,000.

No. 57 Broadway, corner of Exchange Alley, extending to Trinity Place, by W. A. and R. A. Pinkerton, owners, alterations to a five-story brick office building; cost, $2,200.

No. 225 to 229 West Forty-first Street, by the City of New-York, alterations to a four-story brick school; cost, $400.

Nos. 673 and 675 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, by Peter Klemann of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Melrose Avenue, owner, alterations to a two-story and basement brick store and tenement; cost, $2,000.

No. 160 Chambers Street, by the City of New-York, alterations to a five-story brick building for Fire Engine Company No. 29 headquarters; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Third Avenue, southwest corner, by George Gimindor of 4,087 Third Avenue, owner, alterations to a two-story and attic frame dwelling and store; cost, $800.

Nos. 118 and 120 West Twenty-fifth Street, by Henry Maillard of 113 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick factory; cost, $500.

King's Bridge Road, west side, 75 feet north of High Bridge Road, by A. M. McMahon of Fordham, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling and store; cost, $1,000.

No. 170 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by Adam J. Martin of 204 East Eighteenth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, southwest corner, by Joseph McQuade of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Southern Boulevard, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling and store; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Jackson Avenue, by George Tremberger of 1,016 Stebbins Avenue, alterations to a three-story frame tenement and store; cost, $800.

No. 12 Elm Street, by the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, owner, alterations to a three-story and basement brick office and factory; cost, $500.

White Plains Road, east side, 244.2 feet south of Sommer Place, by Theresa Saporito, owner, alterations to a one-story brick dwelling; cost, $300.

No. 136 Third Avenue, by John Hedlung of 150 East Nineteenth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, May 7.

25TH ST, 210 East; Anna Bellesheim to Caroline Baumert $42,000
184TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 75x99.11; Jacob Hess to Charles K. O'Neill 1
SIMPSON ST, e s, 322.11 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Thomas Dyson and wife to Lewis V. La Velle and another 1,150
LOT 451, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Ephraim B. Levy to Winslow E. Buzby 3,000
BOULEVARD, s e corner of 70th St, 75x107.8x irregular; leasehold; Wilber McBride, referee, to Henry B. Barnes 25,000
27TH ST, 244 to 248 West; Isaac B. Brennan, referee, to Leonard R. Kerr, general guardian, &c., of Walter Ashe 34,500
MADISON AV, s w corner of 77th St, 45x102.2; John W. Condit and wife to Henry Corn 1
6TH AV, n e corner of 58th St, 100.5x100; Henry Corn and wife to John W. Condit 100
3D AV, 1,874, Pincus Lowenfeld and Jacob Levy and wives to Louis Korn ... 1
120TH ST, 351 West; John A. Picken and wife to Carrie Schwab 1
155TH ST, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Annie C. Doyle to Michael Howe 60,000
10TH AV, e s, 99.11 ft s of 161st St, 49.10 x75x61.4x66.11; Michael Howe to Annie C. Doyle 28,000
FRONT ST, 182; Benjamin W. Strong and another, trustees, to Alice Wilkinson ... 1
LUDLOW ST, 24; Moses K. Wallach to Karl M. Wallach 1
WEST BROADWAY, s s, 24 ft s of Beach St, 19x irregular; John H. McGurk and wife to William Burrell, trustee 1
MONROE ST, 280; Mary E. Newbold to Frederick R. Newbold 1
3PRING ST, 139 and 141; Sarah Wooster St; Jonas Weil and others to B. A. Klein 238,500
21ST ST, 250 West; Frederick Schmidt and wife to William C. Strange 1
22D ST, n s, 234.4 ft w of 8th Av, 21.10 x98.11; William C. Strange and wife to Frederick Schmidt 1
70TH ST, 136 East; Carrie A. Thorn to Nathan Mearsulmer 25,100
AVENUE A, w s, 25.8 ft s of 92d St, 25x94; Mary E. Newbold to F. R. Newbold 1
84TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Henry T. Sloane and wife to Isidore Wormser, Jr. 1
183D ST, 52 East; Jacob Hirsh and wife to Eugene C. Potter 27,000
109TH ST, n s, 255 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11; E. Cooley Ross to Louis Stern ... 1
101ST ST, 120 West; Louis Stern and wife to E. Cooley Ross 1
WADSWORTH AV, s w corner of 178th St, 25x100; Jacob Hess to Union Real Estate Company 1
PART of Lot 118, map of Morrisania, 52x178x52x181; Peter De Lacy to Charles D. Newton 10,500
ROBBINS AV, w s, 237 ft n of lands of Port Morris Branch of New-York and Harlem Railroad, 20x120.3x20.11x114; Walter Grant to David McFall 1,400
LOT 900, map of Section D of Vyse estate; Paul Mayer and wife to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company 1
LOTS 242 and 243, map of Section A of Vyse estate; Josefa Zavodsky to Wincy Belsky 900
4TH ST, n e corner of Avenue A, 200x—; Henry Lanning to E. Osborne Smith 1
182D ST, n e corner of Morris Avenue, 198.11x200; Ruth O. Rudd to same 1
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w s, Lot 85, map of Washingtonville; Peter Zapp to Magdalena Zapp 1
PART of Plots 2and ... map of lands at Fort Washington; William S. Smith to Charles C. Gilbert 8,800
147TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x99.11; Robert Whelan and wife to Union Real Estate Company 1
104TH ST, n s, 156.8 ft e of Manhattan Avenue, 16.8x100; same to same 1
112TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 75x201.10, to 113th St; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Jacob Hirsh 1
PART of Plots 2 and 4, map of lands at Fort Washington; Charles C. Gilbert and wife to Josephine Smith 8,800
183D ST, centre line, opposite division line between Lots 204 and 205, map of land of Robert Bogardus; Alfred N. Beadleston, as trustee to Helen A. Pultz.
AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 163d St, 100x irregular; Robert Wheelan and wife to Union Real Estate Company 1
AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 179th St, 25x95; same to same 1
180TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 50x100; same to same 1
179TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 100x100; same to same 1
AUDUBON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 179th St, 50x95; same to same 1
179TH ST, s e corner of Wadsworth Av, 25x100; John E. Hess to same 1
180TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Audubon Av, 25x100; same to same 1
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 236.1 ft n of 168th St, 75x100; same to same 1
BROOK AV, w s, 94.11 ft n of 168th St, 17.8x90; Ignatz Landgraf to Minnie Landgraf 1
HOME ST, s s, 211.1 ft e of Stebbins Av, 17.11x85.4; Elizabeth A. McCone to John C. Diehl and wife 4,200
PROSPECT AV, w s, 263 ft n of 152d St, 19x95; Marcus Nathan and wife to Catharine Hartman 1
SYLVAN PL, w s, 107.1 ft n of 176th St, 100x100; Fannie E. Lawrence to John W. Guider 1
WASHINGTON AV, s e s, 192 ft n e of Quarry Road, 75x100; Joseph P. O'Donnell and wife to John F. Hackett and wife 1
WATER ST, s s, 275 ft w of Jackson Av, 25x70; Charles F. Southmayd to Johanna Beard 1
SPRING ST, 139 and 141, and 98 Wooster St; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and another 258,500
34TH ST, 144 East; Stewart Walsh and wife to Charles L. Brown 1

Recorded Leases.

BARNARD, Harriet W., to William J. Roome; e s of 7th Av, 20.5 ft s of 47th St, 98x88, 21 years $2,000
FLYNN, Mary A., to Peter Hartman; 57 and 58 Whitehall St, 7 years 7,000
Gallo, A., to V. F. Bonanno; 230 Mulberry St, store, &c., 3 years 360
INGOE, Rosa, to John Schreiber; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 104th St, 3 years 1,700
INZELMAN, John C., to Frederick Hausmann; 197 4th St, 5 years $900, 1,100
McGLINN, John, to Michael Connolly; 1,372 3d Av, s w corner of 78th St, 3 years $1,200, 1,400
MACAULAY, John L., to George Bergmann; 1,202 3d Av, 3 years 2,000
O'ROURKE, Thomas, to Carl Wurm; 961 Caldwell Av, 3 years 540
RIEDER, Marla, to Charles Schussler; 534 East 85th St, ½ store, &c., 5 years.. 420
REILLY, Maggie, to Asher Gordon and another, 10 years $825, 1,000
VAN BEUREN, Henry S., and others to Sarah C. Kerrigan; s s of 14th St, 375 ft w of 5th Av, 23x103.3, 21 years 3,800
STUYVESANT, Augustus Van H., to George J. Kenny and another; w s of Elizabeth St, Lot 944, map of estate of Nicholas Bayard, 21 years 650

Recorded Mortgages.

BRITTAIN, Thomas J., Jr., to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; n s of 134th St, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years $2,500
BURKE, Margaret, to the East Brooklyn Co-operative Building Association; w s of Poe Place, 177 ft n of Coles Place, installments 1,750
BUCKEL, Mary J., to the Millinery Building and Loan Association; n s of Silver St, 200 ft w of Main St, installments 5,000
CORN, Henry, to John W. Condit; s e corner of Madison Av and 77th St, 2 years 15,000
DWYER, Thomas, and wife to Catharine A. Smith; s s of 85th St, 375 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 9,000
DIEHL, John C., and wife to Lizzie A. McCone; n s of Home St, 211.1 ft e of Stebbins Av, installments 475
DOYLE, Annie C., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of Amsterdam Av, 99.11 ft s of 161st St, 1 year 17,000
GALLIKER, Charles H., to George W. Kitchell; n s of 123d St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 2 years 7,500
GENT, Mary M., to William H. Payne; w s of Wales Av, 100 ft s of Pontiac, or Beck, St, and adjoining property, (4 lots, four mortgages,) 3 years 10,000
GAFFNEY, Anna M., to Amand Bussing; n s of 44th St, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 6 months 2,500
HARTMAN, Catharine, to Marcus Nathan; w s of Prospect Av, 263.5 ft n of 152d St, 19.1x95, installments 800
HANERETTY, Owen F., to Orland W. Butler, trustee of E. E. Butler; Lot 468, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 5 years.. 3,356
HOHL, Charles, and wife to William H. Payne; w s of Forest Av, 197.1 feet n of Wales Av, 50x100, (three mortgages) .. 12,000
HELLE, Conrad, and wife to Rollin H. Lynde, guardian; w s of 3d Av, 28.9 feet s of 172d St, 3 years 1,500
KLEIN, Benedict A., to Sally W. Beresford and others, trustees of Louis C. Hamersley; 139 and 141 Spring St and 98 Wooster St, 5 years 160,000
LEON, Morris, and wife to George T. Smith; 177 Bleecker St, 3 years 23,000
SAME to Frederick J. Middlebrook; same property, 1 year 2,000
MEYER, John W., and wife, to Marianne Rothkopf; 2,651 8th Av, 3 years 20,000
MERRITT, Armintha and William J., to John Baker; n s of 21st St, 290 feet w of West End Av, demand 48,750
McFALL, David, to Walter Grant; w s of Robbins Av, 237 feet n of Port Morris Branch of the Harlem Railroad, 3 years. 1,150
OWENS, Mary A. James, to Francis C. O'Connor; 410 Cherry St, 3 years 4,500
O'NEILL, Charles K., to Jacob Hess; n s of 184th St, 70 feet w of Wadsworth Av, 1 year 542
O'CALLAGHAN, William V., to Metz & Mayer; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 166.10 ft n of 145th St, demand 9,900
PETERSON, Phebe E., to Hudson P. Rose; w s of Classon Av, 434.7 feet s of Myrtle Av, 2 years 400
REARDON, Johanna, to Charles F. Southmayd; 661 Water St, installments 4,000
RICKERSON, Martin L., and wife to Horace S. Ely and another, trustees of Alexander Ely; s s of 92d St, 350 feet e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 16,000
SCHMIDT, Frederick, to William C. Strange; n s of 22d St, 234.4 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 3,000
STRAUBERGER, George, to Jacob S. Carvalho; s e corner of Stebbins Av and 165th St, 2 months 1,000
WALLACH, Moses K., to Karl M. Wallach; e s of 1st Av, 25.5 ft s of 63d St, demand 6,250
WERTHEIM, Herman, to Ella O. Willets; 230 to 236 Cherry St and 279 and 281 Delancey St, 2 months 11,000
SAME to Sarah H. Powell; same property, 2 months 11,000
WHEELAN, Charles, to Sarah A. Bourne; s e corner of Pier Av and Emily St, 3 years 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRIGGS, Sarah A., to F. Estelle Briggs... $500
CHISHOLM, Mary A., to John S. Foster.. 89,627
DEXTER, Stanley W., to Marks Kirshbaum 3,005
FEDERGREEN, Nathan, to Sarah Federgreen 1
FOWLER, Clarence M., to John Bussing, Jr 2,000
FOSTER, John S., to Ernest H. Dodd.... 1
GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Charles Meyer 8,000
GILLETT, Frederick H., and another, executors of Juliet Douglas, to Bond and Mortage Guarantee Company 24,620
JONAS, Leopold, to Trustees of the Scotch Presbyterian Church of New-York..... 18,515
JENCKS, Francis M., to Mary C. McNiece 1
SAME to Arminthe Merritt 1
KINGSLEY, Annina F., to Nielson Brown. 10,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Rosa L. Barzaghi 23,000
SAME to Effingham T. Irvin 10,217
SAME to Sarah E. Woodbury 8,018
O'NEILL, Charles K., to Jacob Hess 1,500
ROEMMELE, Adam, to Emma G. Meyer. 1
TRUE, Clarence F., to Francis M. Jencks. 1
VARNUM, James M., individually, and Gertrude Harlson, executrix of Richard M. Harlson, to Mary McLaughlin 500
VON KATTENGELL, EMMY, to Henrietta Rapp 3,000

Lis Pendens.

123D ST, n s, 362 ft e of 2d Av, 18x100.11; the Trustees of the Leake & Watts Orphan House against Catharine V. Gibbs and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
104TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 18.9x100.11; W. Irving Clark and another, executors, &c., against Thomas Hagan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
PROSPECT PLACE, 52, w s, 50.5 ft n of 42d St, 16.8x94; John and Mary T. Brophy against Hannah Solomon, (action to set aside mortgage.)
53D ST, 219 West; Charles E. Appleby and others, trustees, against Jane A. Dorland and another, (foreclosure of a mortgage.)
109TH ST, s s, 382 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; William H. Williams and others against Matthew Coogan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
BOSTON AV, s e s, 80.6 ft s w of 164th St, 26.10x115.7x25x103.9; William J. Roome against Fannie Davis and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 66th St, 150.7x300x irregular, n to 67th St, x75x irregular; James B. Smith against the Durland Riding Academy Company and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n e corner of Emerson St, 25x125x irregular; William B. Hunt against Susan Maginn, (specific performance.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

CANNON ST, 87; Michael Fleck against Louis Lese and Morris Goldstein, owners; Casper Buellesbach, contractor..... $70
KATONAH AV, n w corner of Kemble or 238th St, 125x125; Scott & Jordan against (F. S. Reisenberg, owner and contractor 125
WAVERLEY PLACE, 102 and 104; Nicolaus Kessler against Equitable Life Assurance Society, owner; I. H. Slocum, contractor 508
33D ST, 35 East; Daniel Neuman against Nathaniel C. Goodwin, owner and contractor 1,501
46TH ST, 507 and 509 West; Frederick Schole against James McWalters, owner; Johanson & Luestewung, contractor.... 60
EDWARDS AV, e s, 102.5 ft n of Marrin St, 25.7x100, and other property; Thomas B. Bowne & Son against Mathilda F. Brown and others, owners; Archibald T. Scott, contractor 710
SAME PROPERTY; Bowne & Ferris against same owner and contractor... 142
125TH ST, 119 to 125 East; Theodore Kapuschinski against Joseph Aschauer, lessee, and I. Suhr, contractor..... 80
144TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; John Murphy against Frederick Lutjens, owner; Charles Borncamp, contractor 300
147TH ST, 133 East; Archibald Culbert against Chester F. Sparling, owner; C. F. Sparling & Co., contractors..... 219
147TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Boulevard, 100x99.11; Archibald Culbert against Harry W. Powell, owner and contractor. 103
WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 140 ft s of Wales Av, 50x100; John Cahill against Annie Haenschen, owner; John Haenschuen, contractor 201
71ST ST, 38 East; William J. Peck against Meyer L. Rhein, owner; Lyons & Shea, contractors 113

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The principal office of the

Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

in the City of New York is now at

146 Broadway,

Southeast corner Liberty Street, Old Mutual Life Building, on the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th floors.

(Removed from 55 Liberty Street.)

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DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
500 MADISON AV. 55 LIBERTY ST.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, May 14, 1896,

At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Supreme Court Sale in Partition,
Under the direction of
EMMET R. OLCOTT, ESQ., REFEREE,

THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTIES

No. 862 2d Avenue,

Northeast corner of 48th St.;

54 and 59 West 37th Street,

87 St. Mark's Place,

254 West 25th Street,

and

132 West 27th Street.

60 per cent. may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5 per cent. interest.

For maps, &c., apply to STEARNS & CURTIS, Esqrs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 58 William St., and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY MAY 12, 1896,

at 12 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

4 CHOICE PLOTS, WEST SIDE

NELSON AVENUE,

between Birch and Orchard Sts.,

23D WARD, CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway. (488)

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On the finest avenue, a very handsome cottage, finished only last year, containing large dining-room, parlor, kitchen, 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 toilet rooms, and all modern improvements. Apply or address,

A. E. KARELSON, Arverne, L. I.

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THE RESIDENCE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—FREDERICK H. GILLETT and MILTON HOPKINS as executors of the last will and testament of JULIET DOUGLAS, deceased, plaintiffs, against EDWIN S. UPDIKE, Sr., and Susan F. Updike, his wife; William W. Scrugham, Middleport Manufacturing Company, Henry Markus, Henry B. Wesselman, Fannie M. Updike Albert L. Foss and "Anna" Foss, his wife, the name "Anna" being fictitious, the true name being unknown to plaintiffs; John J. Hopper and Jerry McCarthy, Samuel L. Ruden, Catharine Lowey, David N. Jacoby, Willard H. Morgan, Georgianna Cross, Michael Gottlieb, Abraham C. Van Sicklen, John E. Miller, Theodore Simonson, tenants, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 23, 1896. JULIUS H. SEYMOUR, Plaintiffs' Attorney, office and P. O. address No. 35 Wall St., N. Y. City.

To Fannie A. Updike and Albert L. Foss, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles H. Truax, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 6th of May, 1896, and upon that day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the County Court House in the City, County, and State of New-York, in which office the original summons and complaint were filed on the 24th day of April, 1896.

The object of this action is to foreclose a mortgage made by David S. Updike, Sr., and Susan F. Updike, his wife, to Juliet Douglas, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Section 6, Liber 10 (of Mortgages,) Page 100, on the 12th day of February, 1872, on the following described property, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth Street at a point distant one hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, thence running southerly parallel to Fifth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block, thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-five feet, thence northerly again parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of another party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street, thence westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, and known as No. 14 East 106th Street.—Dated New-York, May 6th, 1896.

Yours, &c.,
JULIUS H. SEYMOUR,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, office and P. O. address, No. 35 Wall Street, New-York City.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—THOMAS D. STETSON and another, executors, &c., plaintiffs, against MARIA L. SIMONSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in this action, and dated the 27th day of April, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of May, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Thirty-second Street, in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on said northerly side of Thirty-second Street distant one hundred and fifty feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Thirty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Thirty-second Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with Eleventh Avenue and for a part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches, to the northerly side of Thirty-second Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Thirty-second Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, May 4th, 1896.

GUY RICHARDS, Referee.
THOMPSON & KOSS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 256 Broadway, New-York.

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NINETY-SEVENTH STREET, NO. 158 WEST.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—An ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF RESPECTABLE AGED INDIGENT FEMALES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against JAMES C. CALDWELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of April, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, on the 12th day of May, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, known as No. 158 West 97th (Ninety-seventh) Street and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Ninety-seventh Street distant two hundred and sixty-two (262) feet eastward from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue, (now Amsterdam Avenue,) and running thence easterly along the southerly line of Ninety-seventh Street nineteen (19) feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with Ninety-seventh Street, nineteen (19) feet, and thence northwardly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly line of Ninety-seventh Street, at the place of beginning; the easterly and westerly walls of the building being party walls.—Dated New-York, April 16th, 1896.

GEO. C. BLANKE, Referee.
W. F. DUNNING, Plaintiff's Attorney, 37 Wall Street, New-York City. ap17-2aw8wF&M

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JACOB DOLL, plaintiff, against ISAAC JACOBS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of April, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of May, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the City of New-York, on the northerly side of East Twenty-ninth Street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Twenty-ninth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of First Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street; running thence northerly parallel with First Avenue and part of the way through a party wall about seventy-three feet and nine inches; thence easterly and parallel with East Twenty-ninth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue and part of the way through a party wall seventy-three feet and nine inches to the northerly side of East Twenty-ninth Street; and thence westerly along the same twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York City, April 29th, 1896.

ISAAC FROMME, Referee.
FREDERICK C. RAIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 41 Park Row, New-York City.

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SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—MICHAEL GAVIN, plaintiff, against MICHAEL J. KELLY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action bearing date the 28th day of April, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 28th day of May, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Prospect Avenue distant one hundred feet and six one-hundredths of a foot north of the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; running thence northerly along the said side of Prospect Avenue fifty feet; thence westerly, parallel with Fox Street, one hundred feet and two one-hundredths of a foot; thence southerly, parallel with Union Avenue, fifty feet; thence easterly, again parallel with Fox Street, one hundred feet and three one-hundredths of a foot to said side of Prospect Avenue, at the point and place of beginning. Be said several dimensions more or less.—Dated May 1, 1896.

SELAH B. STRONG, Referee.
WILLIAM P. MALONEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 15 Wall Street, New-York.

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